Saturday Night

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Morals And Majorities The Dilemma Of The United Nations

BY MAXWELL COHEN

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The Fight For Water In Saskatchewan

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Head-Shrinking For Hi-Fi Addicts

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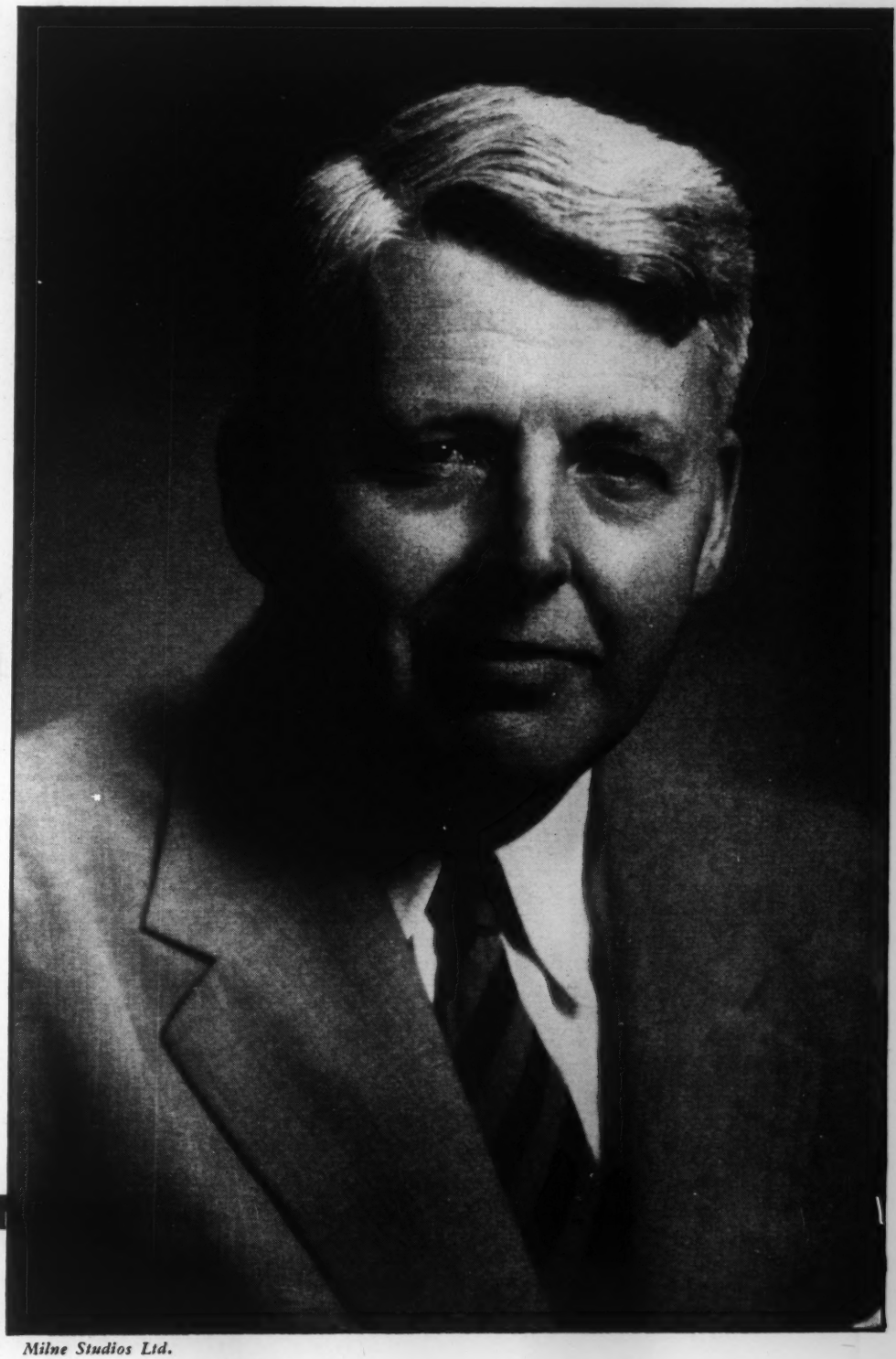
The Next Ten Years For Motor Cars

BY WILLIAM WECKER



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Dr. Aldwyn Stokes: Page 17

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THE FRONT PAGE

- **Parliament and Its Dignity**
- **Money for the Men of Theory**
- **Let Sleeping Censors Lie**
- **What Happened to Capitalism?**

Shattered Rules

THERE has been a lot of talk recently about the dignity of Parliament. Mr. Speaker Beaudoin, making a gallant but rather pitiful effort to regain the confidence he lost during last session's pipeline debate, has repeatedly appealed to the Commons to preserve the dignity of the House by following parliamentary rules. Prime Minister St. Laurent has complained that proceedings in the Commons have been getting out of hand, and some of his colleagues have demanded that the language of Members be moderated. Their new regard for the dignity of Parliament comes eight months too late, and lacks conviction.

Mr. Beaudoin's efforts to preserve the dignity of the Commons have shown how well he understands the enormity of the crime committed by the Government against Parliament last summer, when the rights of the Opposition were trampled, rules shattered and the prestige of the Speaker grievously impaired. For weeks after the start of the present session, Mr. Beaudoin tried to lessen some of the bitterness generated last year and allowed the Opposition to get away with some extraordinary violations — as when George Hees suggested that there had been "a deliberate attempt to mislead the House" and J. C. Van Horne called the Labor Minister a "saboteur". Then realizing (along with thoughtful members of all parties, probably) that this was not the way to regain the confidence of the Commons and repair the damage done to Parliament, he began a couple of weeks ago to use his authority with more vigor and decision. It was a welcome change.

Apart from his tragic lapse during the pipeline debate, Mr. Beaudoin has been an excellent Speaker. But were he ten times as good, he could not undo what has been done. For the dignity of Parliament is not just a matter of rules and language. It is, in a more fundamental way, a matter of respect for the meaning and purpose of Parliament. There is no doubt that Mr. St. Laurent knows the rules as well as anyone. But there is considerable doubt whether he and his strong-man, Mr. Howe, really understand what Parliament is all about. If they do, they manage to conceal it quite well. All too often, their manner

Mr. Speaker Beaudoin: Tougher.

in the Commons reveals impatience and even contempt. The Prime Minister refuses to share information with the House, the Trade Minister has a liking for compulsion. Such attitudes can destroy the integrity of Parliament much more surely than can any amount of earthy talk.

Hulls A-Popping

A CHEMICAL found in oat hulls helps to prevent tooth decay, according to a report made to the American Dietetic Association. A couple of doctors working at the University of Wisconsin found that addition of finely ground oat hulls to the diet of selected animals curbed growth of bacteria in the mouth and reduced the incidence of dental caries by 50 per cent. Now the way is clear for the addition of oat hulls to toothpastes, chewing gum and municipal water supplies.

Twisting the Tongue

LORD Conesford, Sir Alan Herbert and Governor General Massey have all recently delivered some shrewd blows in the battle for better English. They object to the word "finalize", and Lord Conesford is particularly annoyed by "hospitalize", which he describes as a prize example of the American tendency towards "proliferation of syllables". It is much simpler to say "in hospital" than "hospitalize", of course, but isn't "proliferation of syllables", on Lord Conesford's own terms, an example of clumsy usage — or, to coin a lovely new word, abusage?

Meanwhile, the proliferations continue. For instance, we know a man who finds it necessary to take a tranquillizer pill some time during his over-active day. When it becomes necessary to speed up again, he swallows another pill, this time an energizer, followed as soon as possible by an equalizer — in this case, a quick drink of rye. He finishes, or finalizes, his day with a shot of brandy, or stabilizer. Then re-tranquillized, de-energized and re-stabilized, he totters off in a state of uneasy equilibrium to bed.

Beyond the Sliderule

THERE have been some squawks that science is being neglected by the Federal Government in its Canada Council scheme. Half of the $100 million fund will be invested, with the income going to foster the arts, humanities and social sciences by such means as scholarships and grants; the other half will be used to help build and equip new university buildings — for the teaching of the arts, humanities and social sciences. With the country desperately short of engineers and scientists, the critics ask, why are the "practical" studies being ignored?

The critics are shortsighted — and Prime Minister St. Laurent, who has fathered the scheme, is shrewd.

Because industry has begun to realize that it has a responsibility in the supply of the human resources it needs, the applied sciences have been much better treated than the arts in Canadian universities during the past decade. There has been more money for laboratories than for libraries. And there is no reason why industry cannot contribute even more to the teaching of practical science, since industry stands to profit by it. Moreover, public money has already been flowing into the faculties of science through the National Research Council.

There is another and a better reason, however, why the humanities and social sciences should be given preferred treatment by the new Council. A society that

does not know why it exists, or how to use the materials provided by practical scientists, must quickly disintegrate. Practical science itself is a branch, not a root, of intellect. It depends for its existence on the nourishment provided by the restless, probing minds that explore the whole being of man — what he is, what he has been and what he can be — and his place in the universe.

The Thrifty West

PEOPLE in Ontario and British Columbia, two of the three "richest" provinces, may feel impoverished when they read about the way Manitoba and Saskatchewan have cut their provincial debts. Manitoba now has $6 million more in reserve funds than the sum required to pay off its total debt. Saskatchewan has reduced its debt to about $30 million; thirteen years ago it was $177 million. Ontario's debt, on the other hand, has climbed to close to $750 million.

Had Manitoba and Saskatchewan kept pace with the growth in industry and population of Ontario and BC, however, their programs of debt reduction would have been swamped by the financial demands of provincial development. Until recently, neither province had enjoyed, or rather experienced, anything like the explosive growth of Ontario. But now there are strong signs of change. Significant discoveries of minerals, including oil, in Manitoba and Saskatchewan could easily spark an explosion there—and the two provinces will find that a boom can be pretty expensive. Their fiscal restraint puts them in a good position to enjoy rather than suffer it.

The Good Censor

ONE of the oddities of Canadian life is the power given tax collectors to act as censors of imported literature. The tax collector-in-chief, Revenue Minister McCann, can forbid the entry to Canada of any book that he thinks will upset the precarious balance of Canadian morals. It's absurd, of course, and the law should be changed to give only courts the authority to decide what printed matter is unfit for sale. But while the present system persists, Dr. McCann is probably as good a censor as we could have—mainly because he does not, apparently, go into places where books are sold.

When George Hees, the Conservative member for Toronto Broadview, asked Dr. McCann in the Commons what he proposed to do about a novel by John O'Hara, and offered him a copy of the book, the Minister replied: "I am not going to waste my time reading these things for fun, nor do I frequent or patronize the places where such books are sold."

"These things" are books written by reputable authors, if John O'Hara and his works are to be used as examples. And "the places where such books are sold" are all the book shops and leading department stores in the country.

Now this is an admirable state of mind for a censor. If he does little reading for pleasure and never goes into places where books may be bought, he can obviously do very little censoring.

The sinner in this instance, we believe, was Mr. Hees. It was a mistake for him to draw Dr. McCann's attention to the O'Hara novel—or to any other book, for that matter. Let sleeping censors lie. That way, they can do no harm.

George Hees: His mistake.

Hands in Pockets

WHATEVER happened to capitalism—or if you prefer euphemisms, free enterprise? There are still many people who pay lip service to its principles, but its unabashed supporters seem to be a dying breed, unfortunately, and with them is dying the respect for the individual that sustained capitalism. Their successors are less capitalists than moneymakers, who profess a dislike for state paternalism but meekly accept the doctrine that a government has some great and mysterious collective wisdom denied to private citizens.

Just the other day, for instance, that bulwark of free enterprise, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, suggested to Finance Minister Harris that he put into his budget a plan for deferred cuts in income tax—a sort of compulsory savings plan that would return to taxpayers in less inflationary times money collected from them during a boom. Mr. Harris, of course, is going to finish the fiscal year with about $300 million more than the Government needs to pay its way; in other words, he has over-charged Canadian taxpayers by $300 million. But the CCC agrees with Mr. Harris that to return this money, or any substantial portion of it, to the people from whom it was taken would be much too dangerous. Brainless lot that they are, they would immediately rush out and spend it. And it is well known that only the Government can spend without causing inflation.

There is just a chance that a good many taxpayers are not so brainless as their elected or self-appointed guardians suppose. A few of them at least might use the money to increase their savings or reduce their debt. Some of them are even intelligent enough to see that the persons who pay more taxes now may not be the ones to get rebates later, to object to compulsory savings that bear no interest, and to understand that in a free society management of the money that a man earns should be his own responsibility.

Cleaner Air

OVER a considerable area of Ontario, both the air and the water are polluted. Rivers in the southern part of the province are little better than open sewers. The air of the industrial cities is thick with chemical dirt that destroys property and health.

Last year the Ontario Government announced an imaginative plan to protect the province's water resources. A few tentative steps have been taken to put the plan into operation, but that was all. Now a Select Committee of the Legislature has produced an excellent report on air pollution and smoke control — a much more vigorous and vivid report than usually comes from such committees. Its main recommendation is the establishment of an Air Pollution Control Commission which would have broad general powers; laws controlling air pollution would be beefed up and the strong central agency would see to it that they were properly enforced.

It all makes good sense — just as does the plan for husbanding the province's water resources. But merely setting up a Control Commission is not enough. It must have the powers and, at least as important, it must have the men who are determined to make it work.

Johnny's Just Fine

HAVING studied the retarded child, the exceptional child, the adjusted child and the emotionally disturbed child, Parent Education groups and child psychologists have recently got around to a conference on that neglected phenomenon, the normal child. No doubt this is interesting from the point of view of the specialist, but it is hard to imagine what the parents of the normal child have to gain from such a survey. If a child is already normal, it would be impossible to make him more normal and undesirable to make him less so. In his case, the parents have obviously been doing all the right things, and the best advice the experts can offer is "Johnny's fine—just leave him alone".

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In the UN, a clash of moral statements and political manoeuvres.

What moral force can really be accorded recommendations that deal so firmly with one situation and are so temporising in the more frightening challenges? What of the eventual relationship of white west and brown, black and yellow?

Morals and Majorities: Dilemma of the UN

by Maxwell Cohen

IN THE not-too-long ago, international affairs were conducted for the most part by "gentlemen" closeted in their chancellories, writing dispatches to ambassadors in elaborate script, and permitting the world to witness only the more formal moments of their professional behaviour and only their final decisions. Foreign ministers were almost as remote as their sovereigns and visited friends and enemies with studied care and limited frequency. Diplomacy was aristocratic and for the few, while the "family of nations" that practiced it included only the well established states and empires of the Atlantic world and one or two in Asia that were raising themselves from the deep slumber of their medieval centuries.

This classical structure of states and the conduct of their foreign relations persisted down to the end of World War I. The primary tools of each in managing its international transactions were handfuls of skilful men, their knowledge and sense of history, limited national objectives that employed power in the service of interests, and a careful balancing of strengths to maintain an equilibrium where no one state or group had such preponderance that it could war safely on others.

The "balance of power", far from being opprobrious, was a system of mutual insurance against preponderant force; and if that balance was tipped by daring, by weakness or by miscalculation, the laws of war and their chivalric content, leftovers from an older era, provided additional buffers to help men and states survive the interregnum of hostilities. The telegraph had not yet limited the independence and judgment of ministers; the magnitude and rush of problems had not diluted these cultivated and leisurely staffs; and the clamor of mass media with their reporters and their microphones had not yet taken possession of a world where headlines and loudspeakers were to become the "new unmarxian opiate of the reading classes.

Above all, for three hundred years Europe had dominated political man, and most of the planet had been explored by, and divided among, European peoples or their ethnic successors settled in fresh independence from Maine to Cape Horn. Africa and Asia were the outposts of empire where yellow, black and brown long yielded to a white minority whom science had made skilled in war and rich in the mastery of nature and resources.

The neat patterns of the classical system of states, regulated by the equilibrium of power, by traditional international law of peace and war, were not superceded by the idealism and the machinery of the League after Germany's defeat. Rather, there was now superimposed on that system a parallel but not superior regime, with important results both for power, public knowledge and inter-state dealings. For while states had long been accustomed to treaties and alliances, to various degrees of bilateral or multilateral co-operation, in the League new dimension was achieved in the nature of international obligations that nations seemed willing to accept. These duties touched upon both the substance of power and the procedure of diplomacy. Aggression, if not war itself, was outlawed and collective security through a common hue and cry by the

majority of the states in the world, now became the duty of the signatories.

The quiet and traditional privacy of the Chancellory now found a more exposed competitor in the Council and the Assembly of the League where debate was mostly in the open and where grave issues were discussed for all the world to hear that only a short time before remained concealed in dispatches. Besides, the family of nations itself had begun to change as a family both inside and outside the League. New members sprang from ancient empires and the old power equations so well known to the professional over the centuries now required new calculations to include the added variables.

Most important, however, was the notion that something of a legal obligation had been created not only by membership in the Organization but also by what its principal organs decided by vote. In the League Council, of course, unanimity was required, and while in theory unanimity also was generally necessary for the Assembly, two-thirds and majority vote soon came into vogue on many issues. What mattered, however, from the point of view of the development of international politics, was the notion that an assemblage of states, linked together in this elaborate alliance for the permanent management of peace and prevention of war, should have the right to discuss their most serious concerns in open forum, where small powers could speak with voices equal to the largest and where, theoretically, vital decisions could be taken by states voting their way to justice and obligations for others and themselves.

Article XV of the Covenant provided for a binding obligation based on the unanimous report of the Council and here the disputing parties were excluded from voting. Yet whatever the League could do in theory to bind its members, the unanimity rule really gave a veto to everyone and made impossible any decisions against great powers or their allies in the Council. Hence the constitutional development in the League Assembly toward rules requiring less than unanimity. At the same time, voting by blocs in the Assembly was natural politics and became another way of expressing alliances, group interests and political orientation.

In due course, the League became politically ineffective as states who were its members ignored both Covenant and votes. True power resided where always it had been, in the strength of states and their allies, and vital decisions soon were made largely as before. Yet even great states could be embarrassed to the point of seeking withdrawal because of adverse votes on their policies.

When the United Nations came to be organized, it included in its constitution some of the legal and voting lessons of those experimental League years. For the Charter was meant to be the supreme obligation to which states were bound, with other treaties subordinate to this the overriding duty.

The unanimity rule gave way in two directions. In the Security Council it was replaced by a simple majority that was to include the affirmative votes of the five permanent members on all questions of substance; what was an issue of "substance" or "procedure" itself was subject to the vetoes of the Big Five. In the General Assembly a two-thirds majority of those present and voting was sufficient for all important questions and a simple majority for others. Yet while in the League days some Assembly recommendations could become binding on member states it was perfectly clear that the UN Charter intended to vest a kind of "executive power", as well as authority to obligate member states, *only in the Council,* which alone could take enforcement action and which alone could issue commands creating legal duties.

But just as the Council of the League was deadlocked by conflicts among the powers, with the Assembly becoming the more significant organ, so stalemate in the UN Security Council, apparent by 1947-48, gradually led to a shift of international interest to the Assembly as the organ most likely to carry out the aims of the Organization.

The dilemma in the Assembly's operations was that it could not impose a legal duty upon any state by its pronouncements or its recommendations. Even the establishment of the "Little Assembly" in 1947, which died almost stillborn (as a method of keeping the Assembly in frequent session), and the celebrated "Uniting for Peace" resolutions of November 1950 (which gave the Assembly authority to recommend collective measures to deal with threats to the peace whenever the Security Council should be deadlocked) did not create a new obligation even though they helped shift the debating emphasis from Council to Assembly on vital matters.

From the very beginning, however, the Assembly was destined to pose difficult problems for policy-making and debate. The original members of the United Nations, fifty-one in number, came from an infinite variety of cultures and regions and represented conflicting ideologies and interests, from minor differences to outright collision. The theory of the equality of states had its fullest expression in the Assembly to offset the inequality of states in the veto-dominated Council—for in the Assembly every state from Guatemala to the USSR would have one vote only.

The UN stopped fighting in Kashmir (left) and Palestine, but could not provide settlements of the issues that caused the violence; Security Council action was vetoed and Assembly resolutions ignored without offenders suffering sanctions.

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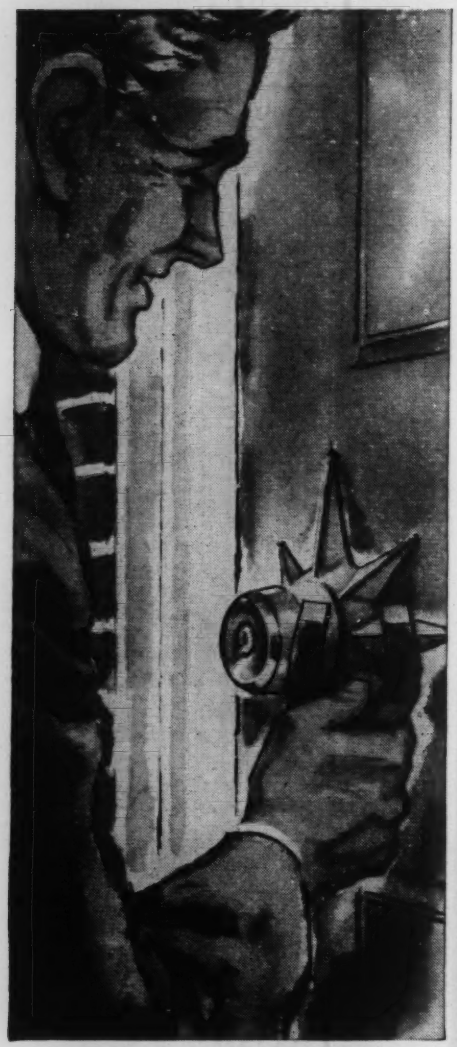

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Thus the Assembly became a natural object for vote-lobbying and jockeying on as elaborate a scale as would be found in the most shifty legislature in any society.

In the Assembly's first years, United States leadership of the Latin Americans and its close ties with Western Europe and the Commonwealth worked to assure it a two-thirds vote—forty out of sixty members in 1950—on any issue vital to it and conversely to prevent a majority or two-thirds vote on any decision which it opposed.

In a sense the Assembly from 1946 to 1955 was largely a U.S.-dominated instrument, and the constitutional changes which were sought to be introduced particularly by the "United for Peace" resolutions, however dramatic they may have been, were really never put to the test. The great issues of war and peace were being decided, as they always had been, by the great powers on the level of negotiations, military posture and alliances outside the Assembly and the United Nations. Korea was only by accident a UN matter, while the Berlin Blockade, Indo-China and the Geneva Summit Conference all were managed as if the UN did not exist.

Those political and security issues where the UN operated with seeming effectiveness—Kashmir, the Balkans, the Palestine Armistice, Indonesia — led to no settlements even though fighting stopped. When it came to final recommendations, by the Council or the Assembly, member states either were protected by the vetoes of their allies or were indifferent to the commands of the Council, to say nothing of recommendations by the Assembly. India in Kashmir, Egypt with the Suez blockade, faced Council decisions which they ignored without suffering sanctions. Assembly resolutions on the unification of Korea, on Forced Labor, on South African race problems, and on many other minor and major matters, have been recorded, publicized and often ignored.

In short, if the Council has been stalemated by the veto, the Assembly from the beginning was limited by the absence of legal power and frustrated by blocs or by the indifference to its pronouncements when the "vital interests" of states were involved.

Perhaps it could really not have been otherwise. If the Assembly was to carry effective moral weight for its recommendations to offset its legal impotence, then morality must be something more than a temporary majority. And it was the obvious manouverings in recent years on many issues, particularly colonial and ex-colonial problems, that dramatized the extent to which many Assembly decisions reflected alignments of voting blocs on the one hand and the narrowest of national interests on the other.

By the time the sixteen new members were admitted at the 10th Assembly and the last four at the 11th, (Japan, Sudan, Tunisia, Morocco), the structure of the Assembly as a mirror of the world's peoples and their present political and economic power, was changing drastically. Twenty-seven votes are needed today to prevent a two-thirds majority and fifty-four to attain one. The Afro-Asian bloc have between them twenty-seven, while the Soviets have nine without Yugoslavia and ten with it. Latin America continues with twenty, Western Europe with sixteen, including Finland and Austria, while the "old" British Commonwealth has five (U.K., Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa).

Now, of course, the Afro-Asian states are not always a solid bloc on all issues, but on those that touch on the relations of the Soviet Union to the West, and on the "uncommitted" areas to the superpowers, the Bandung states may tend to move very largely on a common road. Nor is this the end of their growing numbers. The Gold Coast, the Central African Federation and Malaya will some day soon be members. So, too, may Algeria in not too distant years. What then will be the relationship of white West to brown and black and yellow in this parliament of all minkind?

Have we reached the stage where we must ask whether we are to pay serious heed to the voting strictures of states that have yet to understand fully their own responsibilities of membership in the family of nations? What moral significance can be given to votes as discriminatory as the Afro-Asian bloc on colonial matters, as partisan as the Soviet bloc on security and human rights questions and as docile as the Latin Americas on some issues of vital interest to the United States? And, finally, what moral force can really be accorded to Assembly recommendations that deal so firmly with one situation, as in the case of Britain, France and Israel in Sinai and Suez, and are so temporizing in the more frightening challenges to order as with Russia and Hungary?

Ultimately, morals and majorities must have much in common, for all societies express the values of a controlling élite or the enfranchised masses. But there is in any moral order some rationale and continuity. Instead, what is emerging out of the decisions of the Assembly that should have us pause, is the absence of consistency, the development of differing standards of moral obligation depending upon whose ox is gored, and the slow devolution of Assembly opinion from the high level of moral statement to reflecting often the crassest manoeuverings of power.

If the Assembly has no strict legal authority, its claim upon our loyalty is moral and that claim may well be forfeit unless morality and majority are linked again in some harmony that prevents violence to an abiding sense of justice.

Saskatchewan Wants Water

by E. N. Davis

Since 1947 the battle with Ottawa has been going on and now the Gordon Report has given a reverse spin to the argument. And politics are hotter than ever.

Watchdog Fines: Battle ahead?

THE GORDON commission's thumbs-down on "substantial irrigation projects" is not subduing Saskatchewan's clamor for the multi-million-dollar South Saskatchewan river irrigation and hydro project. It is having the opposite effect.

Within hours after the report's unveiling, Provincial Agriculture Minister I. C. Nollet and a group of department officials arranged to meet the executive of the South Saskatchewan River Development Association to map out their strategy against the commission's apparent condemnation of an early start on the project.

From the meeting came a statement which questioned the soundness of the commission's conclusion, if it had directed it to the Saskatchewan scheme.

The statement also announced that a letter was being sent to Prime Minister St. Laurent requesting an appointment to meet a Saskatchewan delegation "in the immediate future." If and when it treks to Ottawa, the delegation will consist of the SRDA executive and several members of the provincial cabinet.

A few days later, at a press conference, Provincial Treasurer C. M. Fines said the province wanted the project started without further delay. He contradicted statements he attributed to Federal Agriculture Minister J. G. Gardiner that the province had evaded a definite commitment as to the share of the costs it was prepared to assume.

The provincial government, Mr. Fines said, had asserted repeatedly and specifically that it stood ready to pay 25 per cent of the cost of the dam, and the entire cost of the hydro installation and the irrigation works.

(The abortive discussions between Mr. Gardiner and the provincial Government were based on the following cost estimates prepared by engineers of the federal government's Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration: Main dam and other water impoundage works $80 million, powerhouse $24 million, and canals, ditches and other irrigation works $35 million).

Mr. Fines revealed that in discussions with Mr. Gardiner the province had proposed that its 25 per cent share of the $80 million estimated cost of the dam be loaned to the province by Ottawa. This would leave the provincial Government more elbow room to finance the hydro installation and the irrigation works. The province, he said, had proposed repayment of the $20 million loan commencing ten years after the start of the dam's construction.

"The province still is prepared to put up the $20 million for the dam, and we now are ready to consider paying our share in cash as the work proceeds," Mr. Fines announced.

Rumors have been current of division in the provincial cabinet itself over the advisability of the province becoming involved in an undertaking which might drain $75 million or more from Saskatchewan's none-too-plentiful revenues. The practical Mr. Fines, the treasury watchdog, was said to be the leader of the lukewarm group.

Mr. Fines' forthright declaration of faith in the South Saskatchewan scheme indicates these rumors may have been unfounded. However, some suspicious persons are certain to note that his practicality extends from money matters to politics. They may suspect him of running a bluff, and gambling on Ottawa's failure

Alberta's St. Mary-Milk River project is cited as an example.

to call it, in order to refurbish the hoary dam issue for the forthcoming federal general election.

Ever since the PFRA engineers unveiled the South Saskatchewan river project plans in 1947, it has been kicked about in provincial as well as federal contests. Mr. Fines could not have done better had he intended to resurrect it, and prop it up with the Gordon commission report, for the impending election battle. He definitely has left the next move to Mr. Gardiner and the federal Liberals.

The commission's report does not mention the South Saskatchewan project specifically. From that, Saskatchewan derives some comfort, even though it is meagre.

In consequence of Saskatchewan's present dependence on wheat, mechanization and the consolidation of small farms into large "wheat factories" are driving people off the farms in droves.

In its recent report on the movement of farm people, Saskatchewan's Royal Commission on Agriculture and Rural Life forecast that 110,000 more rural people will leave Saskatchewan's farms in the next decade.

Irrigation would have the opposite effect to that envisaged by the Gordon commission. It would tend to reverse this trend toward larger and more efficient wheat farms which inevitably will result in ever increasing wheat production, as long as nature co-operates as she has in the last six lush years. Irrigation farms are smaller. They support a larger population. Livestock production, based on assured supplies of feed and fodder from irrigated acreage, also requires more human labor than mechanized "wheat factories."

Since it takes from eight to ten years to build a project such as the South Saskatchewan dam, irrigation will come too late to halt or retard this trek from the land in the next decade, even if an immediate start were made.

But by beginning its construction now, irrigation would be ready in Saskatchewan to play its role in the latter half of the 25-year period reviewed by the Gordon commission. Then, according to the commission's own report, the demand of Canada's expanding population will require an intensification of land use to meet the demand for non-cereal farm foods, pork, beef, poultry, eggs, butter, milk and cheese.

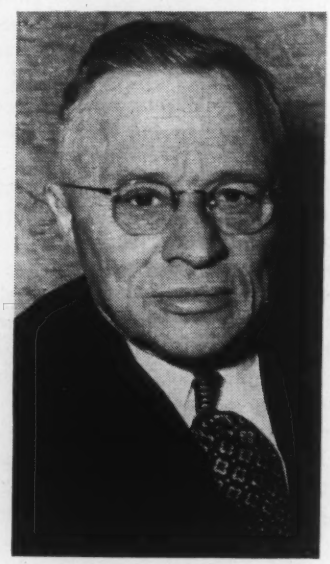
Thus, unwittingly it seems, the Gordon report implies a cogent argument for Ottawa to ignore its own suggestion that large scale irrigation projects be held in abeyance, at least as far as its application to the South Saskatchewan project is concerned.

One mystifying aspect of the Gordon commission's report, in the eyes of Saskatchewan, is its bland and confident assumption that there has been a permanent change in Saskatchewan's climate, that drought is unlikely to return for a protracted period. None would welcome this more than the Saskatchewan people. They are looking apprehensively today to the drought which has been creeping northward in the United States.

Human sufferings and hardships in the nine years of drought in the thirties gave birth to the South Saskatchewan river development plans.

In the early forties, Dr. George Spence, now a member of the Canadian section of the International Joint Commission, became the director of PFRA, the federal organization established by the Bennett government in the mid-thirties to rehabilitate prairie agriculture.

The PFRA engineers started their quest for a feasible river-use plan in 1942. After spending $2 million on investigation and planning, they completed their work in 1947 and forwarded the report to Ottawa.



Minister Gardiner: Next move.

Their plans provide for two rolled earth-fill dams, a big one 215 feet high and 8,500 feet long across the South Saskatchewan about 60 miles south of Saskatoon. Another smaller dam, 125 feet high, would be required to the south to prevent the imprisoned lake from spilling over into the Qu'Appelle valley and on to Winnipeg. These dams would impound a lake in the heart of Saskatchewan 140 miles long and up to seven miles in width.

The engineers estimate that at least 500,000 acres in central Saskatchewan could be irrigated. In this area alone, $57 million was paid in relief in the thirties. Most of its farmers harvested only three good crops out of 17 in the two decades which preceded the fifties.

A province which badly needed industrial development, and still does, to absorb farm labor displaced by mechanization, would be provided with hydro generated at the dam. The artificial lake in the heart of the province would assure a supply of water to the southern cities of Regina and Moose Jaw. Water being a prerequisite for industries, its availability from the 140-mile-long lake would, it was predicted, provide another stimulant for Saskatchewan's industrial expansion.

Many persons attach as great importance to the hydro power and assured water supplies for industries as they do to irrigation. Their quarrel with the Gordon commission is that it ignored these aspects of the South Saskatchewan project.

How could the irrigation of 500,000 acres safeguard from drought a province which has 32 million acres under cultivation? This is one question which often is asked. The answer lies in southwestern Saskatchewan. Paradoxical though it may appear, this dust bowl of the thirties now is one of the strongest sectors of Saskatchewan's agricultural economy. Its livestock population has increased spectacularly in the last decade. The farmers and ranchers no longer are worried lest drought strikes again, as in the thirties, to wipe out their herds. Small irrigation projects, provided by PFRA, have brought more than 60,000 acres under irrigation. If drought returns, the area will be self sufficient for livestock fodder. Great stacks of it which stand ready for use provide testimony of the erstwhile dust bowl's newly found invulnerability against the dread enemy, drought.

The proponents of the South Saskatchewan project contend that bringing 500,000 acres under the ditch will do for Saskatchewan as a whole what the irrigation of 60,000 acres has done for southwestern Saskatchewan.

What about the cost of the project? The province of Saskatchewan is prepared to foot the bill for the hydro installation and the irrigation works. Since these are matters of provincial jurisdiction under Canada's constitution, they are not the direct concern of the Federal Government, nor of the people of Canada generally. All the people and government of Canada are asked to do is to help finance the impoundage works, as they are doing in the St. Mary irrigation project in Alberta despite that province's $600 million oil bonanza since Leduc's discovery in 1947.

The province will pay 25 per cent of the cost of the dam, leaving the federal government and the people of Canada to provide the remaining $60 million or so.

Since it would take from eight to ten years to build the dam, this would entail an outlay of federal funds of around $6 million a year as production progresses. This is only about one-tenth of one per cent of the federal government's estimated expenditures of $5,220,000,000 in the coming fiscal year.

Head-Shrinking for Hi-Fi Addicts

by Brian Cahill

Are some the victims of dark compulsions that drive them to waste their substance and harry their nearest and dearest in a manner similar to the confirmed alcoholic?

Women manifest appreciation only until the man is hooked.

A 21-YEAR-OLD policeman appeared in a Montreal court the other day and pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing $343 worth of Hi-Fi equipment and records from a high school on his beat. Through his lawyer he threw himself on the mercy of the court. He was a Hi-Fi enthusiast who had two or three hundred dollars worth of equipment at home. Entering the building to keep warm, and seeing all those additional yummy tweeters and woofers and so on, he had yielded to an irresistible impulse and carried some of the equipment away with him.

The controlled audiophile.

He couldn't understand what had come over him. He was a clean-living young man, the sole support of a widowed mother; his career as a police officer was blasted, he had spent five days in jail awaiting trial. Would not the judge be understanding and merciful?

His Honor brooded for a while and then agreed to suspend sentence and give the young man an opportunity "to remake his life."

It is possible that in acting thus leniently (even in tolerant Montreal, theft by a policeman is not regarded lightly) the judge was recognizing a modern socio-psychological phenomenon — the Hi-Fi Addict. The Hi-Fi Addict is a man (almost invariably a man, almost never a woman) whose neurotic compulsions are expressed in the mechanical reproduction of music, and of sounds that have no connection with music, and in the accumulation of a vast amount of complicated and expensive equipment which enables him to reproduce the music and sounds with high fidelity.

Psychologists and psychiatrists have only recently come to suspect Hi-Fi addiction as a manifestation of inner turmoil. But they are now bringing scientific backing to something that sleepless, nerve-shot relatives and neighbors of Hi-Fi enthusiasts have long feared — that some addicts are victims of dark compulsions that drive them to waste their substance and harry their nearest and dearest in a manner similar to the alcoholic; they are, in short, sick people who need sympathy, understanding and psychiatric care rather than, as has sometimes been suggested, tar and feathers and a free ride out of town.

One of the first psychiatrists to recognize the condition and to try to do something about it is Dr. H. Angus Bowes of McGill University and the Department of Veterans Affairs. At a recent meeting of the American Psychiatric Association he created a sensation with a paper on "The Psychopathology of the Hi-Fi Addict".

Aware that he was dealing with a touchy subject, Dr. Bowes cast his address in a light vein and very early in the proceedings, which included a demonstration of Hi-Fi equipment and reproduction of music and sounds, he was at pains to affirm "as emphatically and categorically as I may that I do not consider that the enjoyment of recorded music is in itself any indication of abnormality or psychopathological disturbances."

He distinguished carefully between the "audiophile" who appreciates recorded music in an intelligent and controlled manner and the confirmed addict. For the latter, the sound must be turned up until it reaches the physical level of pain, each of the instruments must stand out so that the tinkle of a triangle sounds like the clanging of a firebell, the contra-bassoon sounds like a fog-horn and the percussion department like a boiler factory.

In the addict, said Dr. Bowes, "a true appreciation of music is replaced by a

striving after effect. The old romantic warhorses are no longer ridden except at a frantic and distorted gallop. A preoccupation with extremely low frequencies that can be felt rather than heard, with the highest frequencies that leave one's head numbed and ringing and with loud, aggressive passages of orgiastic vehemence . . . (these) are now the addict's targets and milestones on the road of his artistic disintegration."

Paragraphs such as the above brought nods of approval and chuckles of appreciation from an audience whose members evidently had had some experience with Hi-Fi Addicts.

But when Dr. Bowes' talk was reported, rather skimpily, in the newspapers, reaction was somewhat more violent.

Columnist Jack Scott of the *Vancouver Sun* came roaring out of his corner.

Did that stupid head-shrinker, he asked in effect, mean to say that he (Scott) was abnormal just because a few doltish neighbors objected to the volume of his Hi-Fi set? What kind of unmitigated ass would say such a thing? Everybody knows that psychiatrists are all screwballs. Scott, by gad, intends to keep on playing his Hi-Fi the way he likes it and anybody who objects can go jump in the lake.

("Hi-Fi Addicts," said Dr. Bowes in his lecture, "are very reluctant to undertake psychotherapy. Like true addicts they wish to be left alone with their addiction. Some in England were referred to me by the courts because of the repeated nuisance their loud and aggressive playing caused their neighbors. Some are pushed into psychotherapy by their relatives and only when they realize they are dealing with someone who understands their audiophilic activities do they become amenable to treatment.")

Other reaction was more restrained and a great deal of it was favorable. Dr. Bowes received a flood of requests for copies of his lecture and for recordings of a later CBC interview in which he repeated some of his material. Many of the requests were from friends and relatives of border-line cases of addiction. The friends and relatives were beginning to suspect that all was not well with their loved ones and wished to give a gentle hint that there were mental breakers ahead.

There is definite cause for concern when any audiophile begins to slide over the border into addiction, just as when the social drinker begins to become an alcoholic.

Hi-Fi Addicts can go to extraordinary lengths in their endless pursuit of perfection. Some have even torn down whole walls of the home in order to accommodate 10-foot horns. There are increasingly complex rituals of cleaning and adjusting

Ever drink a label?

Posy and Jack who are coming in tonight used to be very 'label conscious'. It didn't matter what anything tasted like—they'd read the label before they'd venture an opinion.

Last time, we served them my favorite wine—Canadian "74" Sherry—but I covered the label with my hand. Posy used the word 'delightful'. Jack said it had 'character'. They're good sports—and "74" fans now, too. They agree now that the important thing is not the label *on* the bottle, but the wine *in* the bottle.

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the recordings and equipment and, in the final stages, a preoccupation not with music itself but with bizarre recorded sounds.

This sort of thing is, of course, rooted deep within the subconscious of the addict. He treats his Hi-Fi set somewhat as other emotionally immature people treat a car —as an expression of aggression, as a power and sex symbol and as a means of maintaining social prestige.

There is a definite emotional release for some people in the ability to take control of a situation. And the Hi-Fi Addict is very much in the driver's seat. With a flick of the wrist he may attenuate his treble, emphasize his bass, turn down the volume to a whisper or blast the neighborhood with sound. He is master of the situation until his wife takes after him with a meat cleaver or some public-spirited citizen calls the cops.

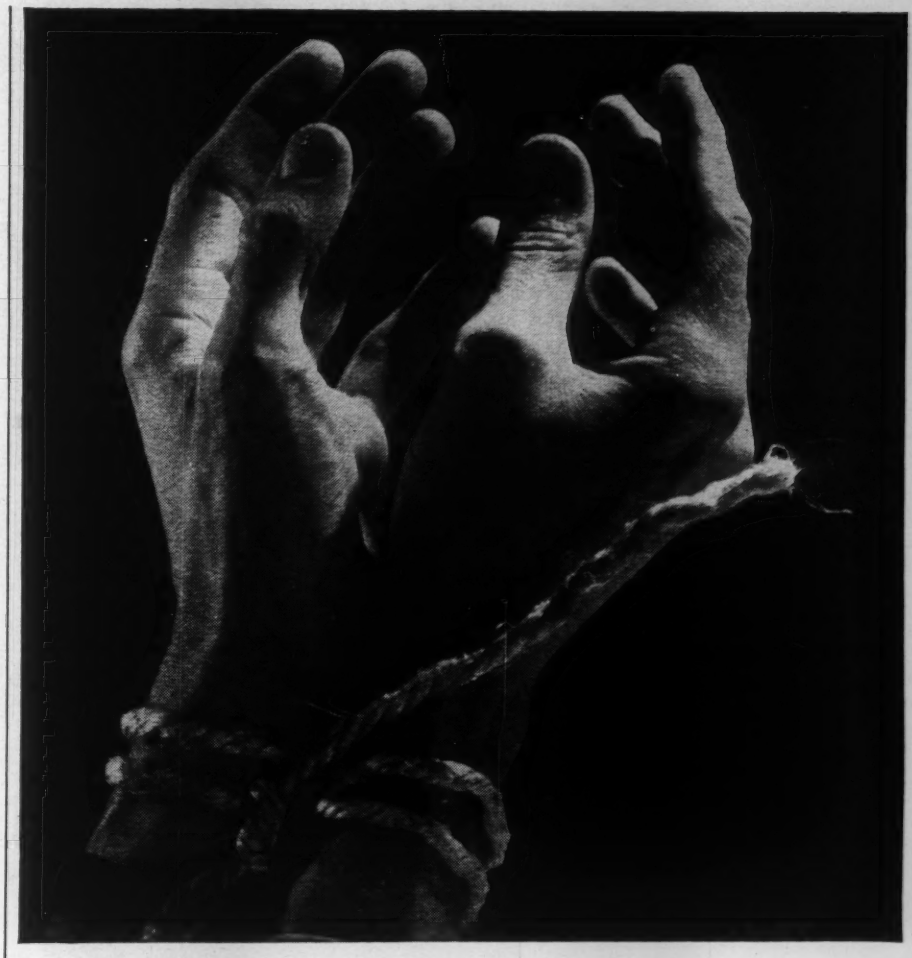
(**It is notable,** by the way, that very few women become Hi-Fi Addicts. This may be because very few women are audiophiles in the first place. The fiancee or young bride may sit and listen with a rapt expression on her face but once her man is safely landed she is apt to have other things on her mind and even to resent her husband's continued interest. Dr. Bowes—a brave married man—has suggested that possibly she senses a rival, one as shrill and discordant as herself. In any event, addiction of any kind is a sign of a compulsive personality and it is well known to medicine that compulsive illnesses occur four times as frequently in males.)

The final stages of Hi-Fi addiction come when the victim becomes preoccupied with and dependent upon, strange recorded sounds rather than upon music itself. Some of the sounds that temporarily satisfy the craving of the addict are familiar to and enjoyed also by the audiophile—trains, thunderstorms, running water and so on. The difference is that the audiophile plays them once or twice, and usually for the diversion of visitors, while the addict plays them over and over for his own satisfaction and to the agony of almost everyone else.

Literature on the subject reports one case of a young man who continually plays a recording of waves breaking on a seashore. He is a very dependent and over-protected young man who has found great consolation in this record since the death of his mother.

The *Los Angeles Times* recently reported the case of a man arrested for stealing records from a store. He was just out of jail for a similar offense. Obviously there is some musical psychopathology involved here, also.

Are these men Hi-Fi Addicts? Possibly. Are you?



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Liberals Think of Earlier Election

by John A. Stevenson

SOME OF THE political soothsayers in Ottawa are now bringing their forecast that Parliament would be dissolved about mid-April forward to an earlier date, and they advanced some plausible arguments for the change.

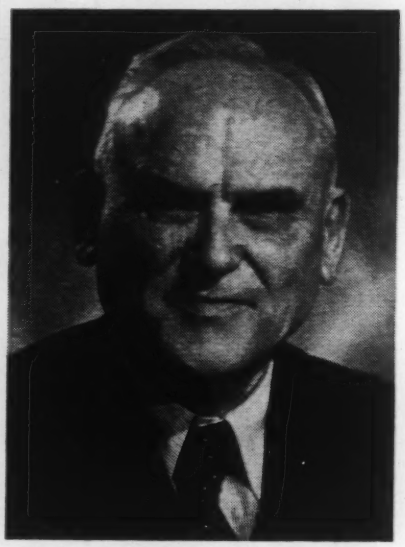
For one thing, the organization of the Liberal party is in fairly good shape, because it has such a superiority in the number of sitting members, who look after their own political fences. By contrast the organization of the Progressive Conservative party is imperfect in many sections. It would obviously be advantageous for the Government to hold the election before the Conservative leader, John Diefenbaker, has time to improve his party's organization.

Then ominous signs of some strains and stresses in the national economy have been emerging. It is true that the general level of economic activity remains satisfactory and that winter unemployment, although higher than a year ago, has so far been on a relatively small scale. But the policy of tight money is encountering severe criticism. The value of new contracts for construction in January was 42% lower than in January, 1955. The lumber companies have been laying off workers. There has been a sharp recession in the stock market. So the feeling has been growing in governmental circles that it would profit the Liberal party to hold the election as soon as possible.

Furthermore, both the Prime Minister and Trade Minister Howe, the real masters of the Cabinet, have been showing evidence of taut nerves and impatience with the daily barrage of questions directed at Ministers. Mr. St. Laurent has continued to brush off inconvenient questions with testy replies. Mr. Howe was so irritated with the CCF for prolonging the debate upon the bill for the renewal of the powers of the Canadian Wheat Board that, when he introduced a supplementary bill about loans on grain stored on farms, he had the audacity to threaten to withdraw it if it were not passed in a single day. This powerful brace of Ministers probably feel that the best way of taming the fractiousness of the Opposition would be another decisive defeat in an election.

There is no legislation of major importance needing urgent disposal, and it is understood that Mr. Harris and his officials have made such progress with the construction of the Budget that it could be submitted early in March.

Incidentally, in a recent despatch to his paper, a reputable Ottawa correspondent asserted that only the Prime Minister and his Minister of Finance were aware of the contents of the Budget speech before it was delivered to Parliament. This statement may be technically accurate in the sense that no other members of the Cabinet are permitted to read the actual text of the speech before its delivery. But the Budget is the joint responsibility of the Cabinet. It is incredible that veteran Ministers like Mr. Howe and Mr. Gardiner would leave Mr. Harris



Mr. Howe: The real master?

a free hand in regard to such portions of the Budget as affect their spheres of administration. Indeed, two ex-Ministers have assured me that during their terms of office they were always consulted by the Minister of Finance about any feature of the Budget which involved their departments. If Mr. Harris manages to shield his Budget from scrutiny by all his colleagues save the Prime Minister, it is certainly a new departure.

There is now a time limit of eight days for the debate upon the principle of the Budget, but there is no limitation upon the time which the Committee of Ways and Means can occupy over consideration of the legislation needed to make operative changes in taxation and tariffs decreed by the Budget. Closure could be applied to accelerate this process, if the Opposition adopted obstructive tactics, but its application would expose the Government to the charge of giving fresh proof of arbitrary habits and curtailing freedom of discussion. Then, even if the Government achieved the complete disposal of the Budget in two weeks, it would be faced with the problem of getting supplies of money voted for carrying on the business of the country during the new fiscal year. It would certainly find the Opposition, whose interest lies in the postponement of the election till June, in no mood to show a spirit of accommodation about supply. It could be argued that, when only a fraction of the estimates had been approved, a request for temporary supply was indefensible.

The Government would hardly dare to apply closure for forcing through a vote of supply. But it could resort to the device of Governor-General's warrants for supplies of money for which precedents were established in 1896, 1911, 1926 and 1940. But the Opposition would certainly repeat the challenge about the propriety of their use, made by its predecessors in each of those years, and in view of their objections the Governor-General would probably hesitate to let his warrants be used for a longer period than two or three months. So, if the Government is intent upon hastening the date of the election, its only hope of overcoming the obstacles to its aim would be a firm guarantee that the new Parliament would be summoned immediately after the election.

The Prime Minister more than once has given clear indication of annoyance over the Speaker's tenderness towards the Opposition and he did not ease the latter's difficulties when, without rising even to a point of order, he said to Mr. Beaudoin, "I would suggest to you that there should be intervention and that these continuous statements should not be allowed to go on the record".

The rebuke to the Speaker, implied by these words, for neglecting his duty and losing control of the Commons, would have come with much better grace from the lips of Mr. St. Laurent if he had shown an equal anxiety for the careful observation of the rules of Parliament when they were being brazenly violated last May — and had he not been the prime mover in the destruction of the moral authority of the Speaker.

The unfortunate Mr. Beaudoin lamented that on both sides of the House expressions beneath its traditional standards of dignity had been used, and made this plaintive appeal for better behavior: "I would think that, since there is talk of a dissolution of this Parliament, we ought in the meantime to try to bear with one another, keeping the tradition at as high a level until that time comes."

"Baby Doll": Carroll Baker, Karl Malden and Eli Wallach.

FILMS

The Deplorable South

by Mary Lowrey Ross

FOR THOSE in search of them, there are enough improprieties in *Baby Doll* to keep seven censors busy with seven mops for half a year. As it has worked out, the censors, both official and self-appointed, have been almost hysterically active over Tennessee William's drama, and have no doubt accomplished more in promoting its box-office success than a whole battery of publicity experts. Those who believe a film should stand on its merits rather than on its publicity, naturally hesitate to add to the uproar. In this case, however, *Baby Doll* has been so widely publicized on its demerits ("repelling", "morally revolting", "carnal suggestiveness without variation or relief", etc.) that its value as entertainment has been largely overlooked.

It can't be denied that there is plenty of carnal suggestiveness in *Baby Doll*. On the other hand, there is any amount of variation and relief, even within the carnal pattern that the playwright has so diligently laid down. Some of it is horrifying, some melodramatic, and a great deal of it is hilariously funny. In fact there are moments when Dramatist Williams and Director Elia Kazan seem even more vividly interested in the antic quality of their characters than in their social degeneracy or their deplorable sex life. This odd touch of levity probably detracts from the film as sociology, but it is a wonderful help to it as entertainment.

In case you have so far missed *Baby Doll,* the plot has to do with the predicament of a fuddled middle-aged man (Karl Malden) married to a young blonde (Carroll Baker) on the understanding that the union won't be consummated until she is twenty. As a comedy situation, this isn't exactly new. The quandary of the baffled male faced by the unconsenting female was probably old stuff when Aristophanes wrote *Lysistrata.* The novelty here is in the wild juxtaposition of characters assembled by Tennessee Williams. Baby Doll sleeps in a crib, sucks her thumb, and is so staggeringly simple-minded that when she comes up with the word "arson" her husband, though no brighter than he should be, knows at once that she has been talking to a stranger, since she is incapable of thinking up a two-syllable word for herself.

Hayes, Brynner and Bergman.

The stranger (Eli Wallach) is the manager of a cotton mill that the husband has just succeeded in burning down. In contrast to the distracted but lethargic married pair, the newcomer, a Sicilian, is so filled with demoniac energy that he seems capable not only of carrying on two programs simultaneously — the destruction of the husband, the seduction of Baby Doll — but of being in two places at the same time. There is one scene, for instance, that has the Sicilian chasing Baby Doll all over her ramshackle mansion, banging doors, rattling chandeliers, popping up everywhere, his little shoe-button eyes fanatically aglitter. In this sequence, everything is so sacrificed to sheer outlandishness that it is hard to take *Baby Doll* seriously as a study in degeneration. Beyond this point, however, the film sobers down to a contemplation of cruelty, blankness and savagery, and I'm afraid that when sociology comes in the window the sheer animal liveliness of the piece tends to fly out.

The film ends violently but is the familiar violence of melodrama with none of the high lunacy of earlier sequences. On the whole, *Baby Doll* is far livelier than some of Tennessee Williams's earlier work. However, it isn't recommended for adolescents, nor indeed for censors, who seem to be even more inflammable than the young people they are out to protect.

Anastasia, which brings Ingrid Bergman back briefly to the screen, is rather improbable melodrama, but it still helps to reveal how much the movie public lost when the Swedish star turned her back on the U.S.A. The film version of the persistent legend that the Grand Duchess Anastasia escaped during the murder of the Russian Czar with the rest of his family, presents Miss Bergman as Anastasia and Yul Brynner as the unscrupulous White Russian general, who begins by trying to foist a pseudo Anastasia on the old regime and ends by believing in Anastasia and the legend himself. Helen Hayes plays the role of the Dowager Empress regally stranded in Copenhagen, and though she comes on the scene late she and Ingrid Bergman contrive between them to transform the melodramatic climax into high effective drama. Thanks to these two gifted stars, along with the impressive Yul Brynner, you can enjoy *Anastasia* thoroughly without believing a word of it.

Tired of Being Kicked About

by Beverley Nichols

A REPORT from London should contain news, and it may be claimed that news should not concern itself with moods. But when the mood is national, and when it is one of acute malaise and deep disillusionment, it deserves the headlines.

The British people feel leaderless, frustrated, and—quite frankly—alarmed. And by the British people I do not mean merely the Tories or the Liberals or the Labor party, but members of every party and of no party at all.

True, the departure of Sir Anthony Eden was greeted with a sigh of relief that could be heard from Land's End to John O'Groats. After Mr. Macmillan's first broadcast there was a temporary feeling of elation, rather similar to that induced by a benzedrine tablet.

But the elation was only temporary, and after the benzedrine had worn off the black mood returned, and it was not dispelled by the appearance of the new Cabinet, which was generally felt to be the old gang in slightly more modern clothes. It was then that the emigration scramble began to make news. In the space of a few weeks the number of young men and women trying to get out of Britain — in a period, remember, of full employment and high wages — shot up by over a thousand per cent. Most of them, of course, wanted to get to Canada. One of my jobs, as a reporter, was to find out why. That meant interviewing some of the people standing in the emigration queues. Their reasons for leaving would have come as a shock to some of those who thought the spirit of Kipling was dead.

They were sick of seeing the old country kicked about. One man who had fought in Egypt said, "We could have settled Nasser with a platoon of boy scouts, and look what happens". Another young man — a miner whose knowledge of Europe was confined to a cheap weekend in Paris — took out his passport and asked me bitterly what was its value nowadays? Only a few gave economic reasons for leaving. All down the queue there was a curious sense of wounded national pride. One intelligent young man said he didn't propose to spend the rest of his life standing on the doorstep of the White House while Nehru lectured him through the window.

The voice of Dr. Charles Hill, a fat, amiable man who is now responsible for our propaganda under the high-faluting title of Co-ordinator of Information Services, is hardly heard at all; and the greatest noise is made by those native enemies of their own country who are the peculiar curse of Britain. By far the worst of these is Dr. Edith Summerskill, who began her public career as a joke, developed into a nuisance, and is now a public danger, not only to Britain but to the Labor Party. (Dr. Summerskill, in case you have forgotten, was the So-

Dr. Summerskill: Perverted taste.

cialist minister of food who once described Stilton cheese as a "perverted taste".)

It is difficult to convey the surge of disgust which greeted this deplorable female on her return from Suez, where she had been received by Colonel Nasser who, needless to say, welcomed her as a gift from the gods. If she had been a paid employee of Cairo radio she could not have played her role with greater effect. She libelled the British army, the British navy, and the British medical services, she spread the impression that the armed forces had indulged in an orgy of wanton destruction, and she concluded by observing that she was so ashamed of being British that she wished she could revert to her Norwegian ancestry. The fact that her accusations were refuted, with great circumstantial detail, within twenty-four hours, had no effect on her. But they have had a great and disastrous effect on the Labor party.

"This puts paid to any more demands for another general election," a Socialist ex-minister told me. "Edith's made sure we'd lose it."

Meanwhile, the rocking and rolling of the ship of state is being accompanied by an even more violent rocking and rolling on the dance floor. Those of us who are just old enough to remember the Charleston craze in the twenties can recall no frenzies so hysterical as those which have gripped the bright young things of the fifties.

Under the silken tent of the Cafe de Paris, the star of the moment is a nineteen year old lad called Tommy Steele, who only a few weeks ago was a ship's steward. He was discovered bawling in a public house, and transported to the Cafe forthwith, clad in a pair of jeans and a pale blue sweat-shirt. Result — a sensation, and a fanmail of hundreds of letters a day. Although the sounds he makes are, to some, intolerable, Tommy seems a likeable lad, with a charming diffidence when surrounded by adoring members of the peerage.

Tommy Steele is only one of dozens. We have reached a stage in modern Britain where any errand boy, any garage hand, any newspaper vendor, can leap to fame overnight merely by standing up, jerking his hips, closing his eyes and yelling — provided that he does so with sufficient conviction.

As I write, four naval ratings have just come on leave from the aircraft carrier Eagle. Accompanied by a washing board, a bell and an oil drum, they proceeded to one of the smartest clubs in Mayfair, and set the customers rocking and rolling as feverishly as if they had been bitten by the tarantula. No doubt, by the time these words are printed, they will have landed fat contracts, and royalty will be in nightly attendance.

I eagerly await the day when some enterprising impresario will realize the amount of unexploited musical talent in our overcrowded mental institutions.

The black market in petrol coupons got off to a slow start. This was due to the fact that the marketeers put their prices too high. They demanded a premium of four shillings which, added to the inflated price of six shillings for the petrol itself, meant a pound for a two-gallon tin. That was too much even for the frustrated British motorists. So the price has come down to a two-shillings premium. However, I gather that the racket has not yet reached any alarming proportions. You may judge for yourself whether this is because of our native honesty, or because of a cleverly fostered rumour that the authorities had devised a new and sinisterly efficient method of detecting the petrol offender.

Psychiatrist in Action

by Mary Lowrey Ross

As head of a Department of Psychiatry his responsibilities extend far beyond university classes, to courts, clinics, hospitals, even indirectly to politics.

"I SOMETIMES tell my students that psychiatry today stands just about where general medicine stood in 1870," Dr. Aldwyn B. Stokes said in a recent interview.

From the point of view of achievement, this is not as discouraging as it may sound. Medicine is at least as old as human history, and in some fields is probably almost as old as the human race. On the other hand, mental therapy as it is practised today scarcely existed in the 1870s. In terms of lapsed time, psychiatry as a healing science hasn't, in fact, done badly.

Dr. Stokes would be the first to admit this. At the same time, he is less concerned with the ground gained than with the areas still to be explored. A great deal of his own early medical career was spent in research and exploration. A graduate of Oxford and King's College Hospital, London, he carried on his research at psychiatric centres in Norway and Sweden and was engaged in original research work on obscure problems of schizophrenia when World War II broke out.

The two great wars provided an extraordinary forcing-frame in the development of psychiatry. During World War I the fighting soldier was taken for granted while the emotional soldier was scarcely considered. Men were exposed to shock, violence and death until they cracked under the strain. They were then briefly hospitalized and sent into the line once more. As a result, thousands of soldiers were burned out, beyond any hope of rehabilitation. If this tragedy didn't recur in World War II it was largely through the efforts of men who carried on research in the case histories of the first World War, along with experimentation in the great rehabilitation centres during the interval of peace. "It was a wonderful opportunity for us," one successful psychiatrist said recently. "We came along at just the right time."

It proved to be exactly the right time for Dr. Stokes, whose peculiar gift for administration paralleled the rapidly expanding developments in psychiatry. During the second great war he acted as assistant medical superintendent in emergency war-time hospitals and was later

Dr. Aldwyn B. Stokes

appointed superintendent of Maudsley Hospital, an institution set up for teaching and research on the pathology of the mind. He came to Canada shortly after the end of the war, and has occupied the position of head of the Department of Psychiatry, University of Toronto, ever since.

In the years before World War I, and even to some extent World War II, such a position was largely academic. Today its responsibilities extend far beyond the classroom into hospitals, teaching centres, family courts, clinics, research institutes, rehabilitation centres, even indirectly into politics. In Ontario, for instance, the funds for psychiatric teaching and research come from the Federal Government and are administered through Provincial grants. Most of the work of administration falls to Dr. Stokes.

In Toronto alone there are more than a dozen fully staffed clinics, each established to meet some special community need and all operating under the Department of Psychiatry. Over the years, Dr. Stokes' work has become almost as detailed and intricately organized as the operations of a big business executive. In spite of this, and of a program so tightly scheduled that interviews must be arranged days and even weeks in advance, there is no indication of the executive's sense of urgency in Dr. Stokes' manner. It is still the approach of the practised psychiatrist, waiting, available, and personally withdrawn.

He has, according to one of his chief colleagues, great tenacity of purpose, combined with a remarkable talent for compromise without any weaking of his high standards. "His mind is first class — a very lucid mind, which is a great advantage in dealing with the legal profession, and with the legal points that are constantly turning up in psychiatry."

As founder of a department of Forensic Psychiatry, Dr. Stokes was the natural choice as chairman at the dinner held recently by the Medical Legal Society, in honor of Sir Alan Herbert.

"It was a rather difficult situation," another of his co-workers recalls. "Almost anyone else might have made the mistake of trying to imitate A. P. Herbert, or at least the humorous style of *Punch*, in introducing the guest of honor."

Dr. Stokes avoided this pitfall and came up with a speech that was a model of tact, graciousness and originality. The speech was something of a surprise to many of his colleagues who had never seen Dr. Stokes in the role of genial host. Though invariably courteous, he rarely unbends.

With all the authority he exercises, there is nothing disputatious in the Stokes' approach. At the present time, for instance, Canadians contribute at the rate of about five cents per capita annually towards their own mental health. When it was suggested that this is rather meagre coverage against an increasing hazard, Dr. Stokes smiled and shrugged.

"Ah well, five cents, ten cents, fifteen cents—" he said vaguely, with a little of the psychiatrist's air of waiting patiently for the patient to learn to face reality for himself.

Every year shows an increase in the number of patients admitted to mental hospital. This doesn't necessarily indicate, however, that there is a significant increase in mental illness. It may simply mean that more people with mental illness are now receiving hospital treatment. As a further encouraging sign, a reverse flow in the stream of mental patients has begun.

"A certain amount of tension and worry is inevitable in everyone's life," Dr. Stokes pointed out. "In fact, some degree of strain and anxiety is necessary, since it stimulates people to action. It is only when it begins to paralyze action that the individual needs psychiatric treatment."

The modern tranquillizing drugs, he believes, have been immensely effective in reducing and alleviating mental illness. While it might be dangerous, and would certainly be inadvisable, for people suffering from normal tension and worry to take the chemical road to peace of mind, the profoundly disturbed or schizophrenic patient is enormously benefitted by the new drugs.

Reserpine and its derivatives, he pointed out, offer special advantages which alco-

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hol and the barbiturates cannot claim. The barbiturates affect the centres of both feeling and thinking, and so produce general numbness and relaxation. Alcohol has a similar if more socially agreeable effect. The man who has had a drink or two at a cocktail party may feel stimulated, but actually he is merely relaxed, and so able to communicate more easily. His sense of feeling is pleasantly suffused, and so, as a rule, is his centre of thinking. The unique quality of the tranquillizing drugs is that they quiet the feeling centre, while leaving the thinking centre undisturbed.

"That is why they are so valuable in dealing with the schizophrenic patient," Dr. Stokes went on. "Many of these patients are so sealed off by suspicion and hostility that any human approach to them is impossible. The effect of the tranquillizing drug is to lower the resistance and antagonism, and so give the psychiatrist a point of entry."

Once the psychiatrist has made a breach in the patient's private world, he can deal with him on a friendly basis. Ultimately it is the human approach that acts as solvent to mental illness. For the chemical approach is limited and even within its limitation offers plenty of material for speculation. We are still, he feels, far from solving that ancient enigma, the relationship between the physical and the spiritual man.

For Psychiatrist Stokes, this is a problem that continually takes him back into research, and can even divert him from a serious discussion on organization and administration. For instance, in the case of schizophrenia combined with bodily imbalance, which came first, the imbalance or the schizophrenia? If a shot in a man's head can completely alter his personality, which must be regarded as the dominating factor, the personality or the physical brain structure?

Human personality can be modified and even drastically altered. Within certain limitations and over large groups, in can be tested and measured. Yet it remains elusive, a perpetual challenge to the psychiatrist, who can never net and examine it in its entirety.

"For instance," Dr. Stokes said, "no one can fix definitely the breaking-point under pressure of any individual, since every individual has his own special area of vulnerability. A man may come intact through a war and go to pieces under pressure of business. Or he may survive war and business competition and crack under some sort of domestic pressure."

As for modern methods of healing mental illness: "To some extent we are still working clumsily and in the dark. We know the new drugs and techniques are effective, but we recognize that their effectiveness depends on some unknown factor in the individual himself."

Edwardian Amateur of Genius

by Robertson Davies

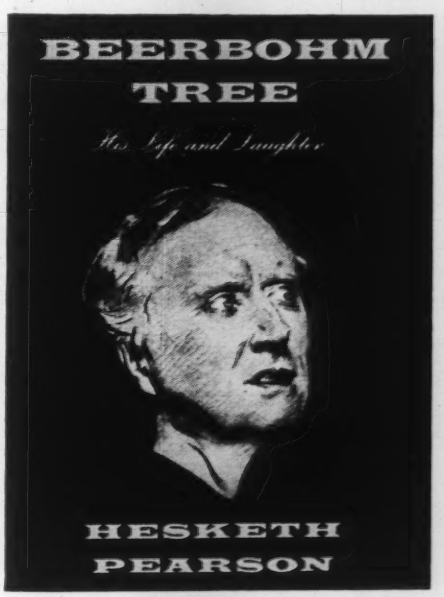
AS THE EDWARDIANS float away from us down the river of Time, it appears that one of their striking characteristics was a playful amateurishness, an affectation of irresponsibility, in matters which the Victorians had taken with deep seriousness, and which we, in our time, have again restored to the realm of serious things. The Edwardians knew how to laugh at themselves. Perhaps they laughed too much, and sometimes their laughter sounded like the bray of the jackass; often it ceased to be the laughter of self-criticism, and became the foolishness of trivial people. But they knew how to laugh, and in that they had the advantage of us.

The difference between the Victorian and the Edwardian attitude was neatly exemplified in the leadership of the English stage. The acknowledged head of the theatrical profession during the last twenty-five years of Victoria's reign was Sir Henry Irving, first of the theatrical knights, and a man to whom any superficial or trivial attitude toward the theatre was repugnant. His successor as leader of the profession was Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, who loved a joke better than anything else, and who would gladly sacrifice a striking scene in a serious play to a trick which would disconcert his fellow actors. Irving made no secret of the fact that he thought Tree a clever trifler; Tree let it be known that he thought Irving a hard and obsessed man. Both loved the theatre and honoured their profession, but in vastly different ways.

That indefatigable biographer, Hesketh Pearson, has attempted to capture the elusive spirit of Tree in his latest work, *Beerbohm Tree, His Life and Laughter.* It is a good book, and I am happy to recommend it to anyone who is interested in the stage or in the Edwardian era.

Mr. Pearson knew Tree personally, and he has done his best to give us a picture of the man which will communicate his strange, playful amateurishness as well as his genius. Perhaps no better qualified man will ever attempt the task, for people who knew Tree are becoming rarer, but in my opinion, at least, the book is not a complete success, for it fails to answer one important question: if Tree was so disorganized, capricious and maddening as he appears to have been, how did he ever get his elaborate productions on the stage? There must have been some quality of organizing genius about him which Mr. Pearson has failed to capture. We know how Irving did it; a score of useful books tell us of those back-breaking rehearsals at the Lyceum, at which every minute detail was dictated by a fanatical perfectionist. But nobody has ever told us what really brought order out of chaos at His Majesty's.

To call Tree an amateur is perhaps not quite fair, though he had the unfailing mark of one — he could not repeat his effects with certainty. He loved the typically Edwardian pose of seeming to produce results without ever doing any work, and he could not resist a practical joke. Hear Mr. Pearson: "An instance of his absent-mindedness proved how completely his acting had gripped the audience. The piano on which Svengali performed (in *Trilby*) was a dummy, the real instrument being played off-stage by Raymond Roze. One evening Tree jumped up from his seat three or four bars before the completion of the tune, the music continuing with no visible player. Not a soul in the house appeared to notice what had happened. But Tree was made aware of it by the look of horror on the stage-manager's face in the prompt corner. He met the emergency by pointing to the piano and saying, 'See what Svengali can do!' which broke the spell with a shout of laughter."



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We cannot believe that this is the way in which really great actors behave. (How theatre people cherish the delusion that, when they make fools of themselves, not a soul notices! Somebody always notices, and usually most of the audience does so.) Nor are we greatly amused to read that, in *Faust,* Tree screwed a chalice to the stage so that, when Henry Ainley was to drink the potion of youth from it, he had to get down and lap, like a horse at a trough. No wonder Irving thought Tree a trifler.

Tree's Edwardian quality showed itself not only in his attitude toward his profession, but in his conduct of his private life. He was a tireless philanderer, Lady Tree assuming the position of trusted friend and advisor quite early in their marriage. But he was eager that his daughters should preserve that quality which Edwardians called "sweetness" as long as possible, and perhaps even longer. When his daughter Iris was to meet one of his illegitimate sons in New York, and was well aware of the fact, Sir Herbert could still murmur, like a papa in a Barrie play, "You must be nice to your cousin, dear". Yet there was a curious strain of realism in the man; he invented hairy tights for male actors, so that they would not have to paint their own legs—perhaps one of the oddest additions to stage illusion in theatrical history.

Mr. Pearson's book is easy and delightful reading, and we may accept his judgment on Tree without reserve. He tends to run down Irving in order to increase the stature of his own old master, but we are not deceived by that amiable weakness. His contrast between Irving's quality of "bewitchment", as opposed to Tree's quality of "enchantment" is as just as it is subtle, for it gives plenty of room for the greatness and the weakness of both actors.

A reviewer ought to be able to bring the most diverse books together in a single article on some pretext or other, but strain and squirm as I will, I cannot form any link between Mr. Pearson's biography of an Edwardian actor, and Robert Graves' collection of his lighter pieces called *¡Catacrok!,* except to say that they are both entertaining. Mr. Graves' title calls for explanation; he lives in Majorca, and is apparently a reader of Spanish comic strips; there, when a character experiences a disaster, such as falling off a ladder, or losing his literary reputation, the noise which he makes is not "Wham" or "Zok", as it might be with us, but ¡Catacrok! And as Mr. Graves thinks that he may be endangering his reputation as one of the finest poets of our day (the finest, in my estimation) and as an historical novelist without a rival, by publishing these amusing pieces, he cheerfully suggests that ¡Catacrok! may be the fitting comment. I disagree.

Mr. Graves' notion of fun suits me to a T. It is strongly flavored, robust and masculine, and it does not run in a groove. It is sometimes scholarly, but it is never pedantic. It delights in the vagaries of

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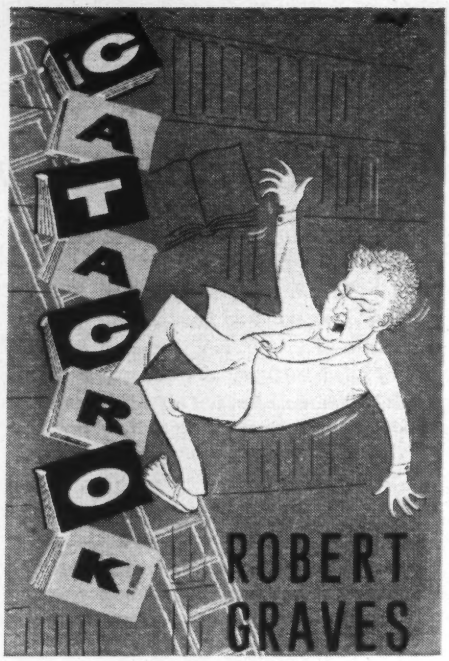

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¡Catacrok! by Robert Graves—pp. 202—*British Books—$3.25.*

The Next Ten Years in Motor Cars

by William A. Wecker

THE STORY of Canada's automotive industry is a success story paralleling that of Canada itself. From a standing start at the turn of the century it has stepped into a leading position in the country's industrial development.

Here are the figures: 220 motor vehicles of all descriptions were registered in 1903, all of them in Ontario; by the end of 1956 Canada's automotive rolling stock numbered in excess of 4,000,000.

In 1903 a handful of self-taught inventors and mechanics tinkered in backyard garages. Today close to 40,000 men and women turned out the 476,000 vehicles that rolled off Canada's automotive assembly lines in 1956. Twenty thousand additional workers made the parts and accessories that keep the wheels of motordom humming. Wage payments totaling $240 million plus were made last year to the 60,000 Canadians employed in the combined automobile and automotive parts industries.

Such spectacular growth from infant beginnings less than two generations ago did not just happen in passive response to growing markets. In a sense the industry created, stimulated and gave energy to its markets.

It did so not only by building a mechanically improved product, but also by ferreting out and catering to the customers' wants, by lowering costs through mass production, by providing far-flung chains of dealerships and service points from coast to coast.

Most of all it did so by carrying on a broad and energetic research program which delved increasingly into all fields of science and technology for ways and means to make better cars. In other words, the industry grew by developing an internal dynamic which made the most of the existing and rapidly burgeoning market potential.

This internal growth-thrust is as significant a factor as the condition of the market itself in an appreciation of the industry's probable performance during the next ten years. We believe that by 1966 the vigor of the automobile industry, encouraging and encouraged by rapid industrial development and a generally expanding economy, will have brought the number of motor vehicles in use to about 6,300,000.

During that year the industry probably will sell about 650,000 units. They will not likely be revoutionary new forms of transportation but, rather, advanced and logical evolutions of designs that are now standard. Furthermore, they will be sold at lower real prices to a considerably broader section of the population.

These conclusions obviously anticipate a growth economy. More precisely, they are based on an assumed average annual growth rate in the entire economy of between 4 and 4½ per cent, although this by no means sets the upper limit.

The automotive industry, in looking toward the future, is especially interested in two phases of this broad growth movement: A workable estimate of the increase that can be expected in the number of potential car-buyers; and an approximation of the rise that can be looked for in their incomes.

Assembly line at Oshawa.

We anticipate that the civilian labor force in Canada in 1966 will be about 6.8 million people and that their total earnings after taxes will amount to about $30 billions in terms of 1955 purchasing power. Here, roughly, are the potential car buyers.

At the same time a shift in the distribution of consumer incomes is likely to boost more people into the new-car buying brackets than even the sharp rise in absolute income suggests. By extending the experience of recent years forward to 1966, the number of people earning more than $5,000 a year can be expected to rise a good deal more rapidly than the total labor force, even in terms of constant purchasing power.

This not only pushes up the numerical limits of the new car market, but introduces a highly interesting new factor. Family spending on automobiles appears to rise faster, proportionately, than total family incomes, according to a study made in the United States. In the $3,000 income bracket, cars accounted for about five per cent of an average family's spending. At $5,500 the figure was eight per cent and at $7,500 a peak of nine per cent. There is evidence that this observation is valid for Canada. Consumer spending on new cars in this country averaged about 2.3 per cent of disposable income between 1933 and 1941, but during the 1950-55 period it accounted for 4.5 per cent of consumer purchases.

If our calculations indicate a market of these dimensions, they are not meant to suggest that it will materialize from simple momentum. They are, in fact, vulnerable in at least three important areas to the most unpredictable of all economic variables: the exercise of sound or faulty judgment. Action in each of these areas — government policy, forward planning and development within the industry, and consumer confidence — depends to

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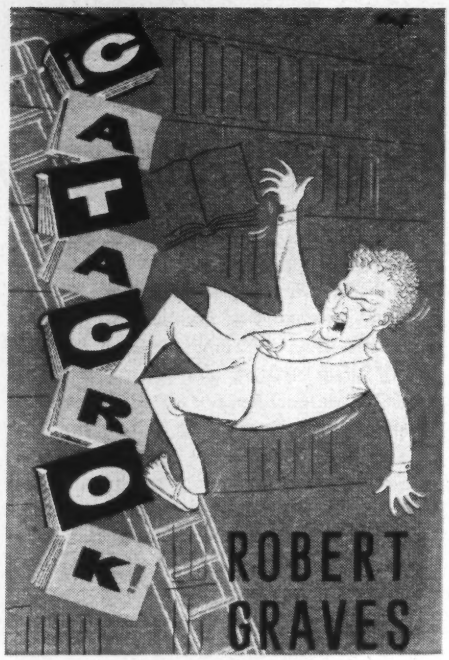

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some extent on decisions made in the other two.

Government enters the cycle principally through tax and monetary policy. The market outlined above, as an instance, would be measurably broadened by lifting the automobile excise tax. This obsolete and discriminatory impost, which adds about $195 to the cost of every new car sold in Canada, remains in force simply because of the Federal Government's inertia in removing an arbitrary luxury tax on a necessity. Or perhaps "laxity" is a better word; the tax is wrong in principle and in application but the Government refuses to recognize and admit this fact.

Of course, the market under discussion — the 1966 potential — would be curtailed drastically if current consumer credit curbs are pressed to their only logical conclusion, which is the creation of enough unemployment to reverse the wage spiral.

Proceeding along its historic path of development, the automotive industry no doubt will continue to invest heavily in modernization and expansion of its facilities. It will do so not only to keep up with its growing markets but also to maintain a wage scale necessary to attract workers. It will do so, furthermore, to provide the customer with more and better cars. (In 1938 the average Canadian wage-earner in manufacturing paid 47 weeks' wages for a new car; in 1955 it cost him only 42 weeks' wages for a considerably better car and his workweek was 6 hours shorter). Thus the next decade will call for progressively greater capital outlays especially for special-purpose tools and equipment.

Such investment plans, however, are likely to be pared down if Government policy, to take an instance already introduced, is applied to the systematic reduction of employment in this industry and among its suppliers through stringent control of consumer credit.

The decisions made by Government and management in these and similar situations in turn bear importantly on consumer confidence, the keystone in the creation of any market. Confidence, or the lack of it, dictates the decision to buy or not to buy.

In this context we must recognize that our industry is not merely selling transportation, but also a product that brings relaxation, social and recreational life to its customers. Better performance and ceaseless efforts by stylists to create more pleasing body lines and trim combinations will continue to attract prospective car buyers in future years as they have done in the past.

As car stylists and engineers continue to improve their product, new cars will continue to be more desirable than old cars. This fact, plus the fact that per capita incomes will be up while car prices, relative to the general cost of living, will be down, points toward more rapid turnover and a shorter active life for many cars. Add to that the fact that the bulk of our greatly enlarged output of immediate postwar models will shortly reach retirement age, and you have good grounds for expecting a sizeable advance in the annual rate of retirements. In recent years 5% of passenger cars in operation in Canada have been withdrawn from use annually. The corresponding U.S. figure is 8%. Quite possibly we will reach it by 1966.

But high replacement demand and the stimulation of rapid product improvement are at best merely strong contributory factors in maintaining a growth market. The obligation to support the economy rests no less with business and Government than with the consuming public. All three groups will prosper by recognizing this relationship.

An even more interesting speculation than either the dimensions of the market or the terms of production concerns the product itself: The engineering, design, and styling of a representative 1967 family car. The industry's "dream cars", of course, point the way. Features which now are available only on the most expensive models, will without doubt become standard items on the car of the future. As far as mechanical design is concerned, gradual evolution based on constant effort in the research laboratory and on the testing ground will result in a steady improvement of operating efficiency. We will have more compact engines providing even better response with lower fuel consumption.

These are the probabilities as I see them at the present time. Considering the current pace of advance in our technological society these forecasted changes may well be on the conservative side. Be that as it may, our industry with its brief history has amply demonstrated its ability to think and move on the run, and I would venture the opinion that it has as yet barely warmed up to its task.

I look forward to a continuance — in fact, a further burgeoning — of the qualities that have long characterized our vigorous industry. I refer to the adventurous spirit, the inquiring mind, the imagination, the capacity for and the devotion to hard work that have created in a single lifetime an industry that has, both literally and figuratively, expanded all our horizons. Perhaps the greatest benefit that the automobile has brought to us is the extension of opportunity that comes with mobility. This benefit accrues both for individuals and for groups in our society. Our people and our nation will have it, I believe, in even larger measure in the years to come.

Mr. Wecker is President and General Manager, General Motors of Canada, Ltd.

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EXPENSES	5,795,000
PROFIT	1,680,000
TAXES	585,000
NET PROFIT	1,095,000
DIVIDENDS	575,000

CAPITAL, RESERVE AND SURPLUS
$11,051,000

ASSETS UNDER ADMINISTRATION
$1,572,000,000

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Your Taxes

by Garfield P. Smith, CA

Stock Dividends

Question: I am a shareholder in a company which has just declared a stock dividend. There seems to be uncertainty as to whether such a dividend is taxable, and I would like some clarification in this matter.

Answer: Whether or not a stock dividend is taxable depends on the circumstances applicable in each particular case. If the corporation had no undistributed income on hand, or if it had *taxpaid* undistributed income on hand equal to or greater than the amount of the stock dividend, then such dividend is not subject to tax. Where the corporation has undistributed income on hand, then the stock dividend will be taxed to the extent of such undistributed income, reduced by the amount of the tax-paid undistributed income, if any.

If you were in receipt of a stock dividend, the corporation paying such dividend is required to advise you of the amount, if any, which is not exempt from tax.

Note: A corporation may create *tax-paid* undistributed income under certain circumstances by the payment of a special tax.

Estate Income

Question: I have been appointed executor of my deceased father's estate of which there are four beneficiaries including me. The assets of the estate consist of stocks, bonds, mortgages and real property.

When preparing the income tax return for the estate, should the income be reported as estate income, or as income of the beneficiaries? Also, should depreciation be claimed in the same manner as formerly claimed by my father?

Answer: Whether or not income from an estate is reported as income in the hands of the beneficiaries, or as income of the estate, would depend on the terms of the will and whether or not all or part of such income is payable to beneficiaries. The total income, and the allocation to the estate and each beneficiary must be shown on the estate return.

Depreciation, or more technically, capital cost allowance is not computed on the old balances of the depreciable assets, but rather on the *fair value* of such assets at the date of death. This would ordinarily be the value used for succession duties purposes. The regulations regarding the rates of capital cost allowance which may be deducted remain unchanged.

Capital cost allowance may be allocated among the beneficiaries and the estate as provided in the will or as determined by the executors.

Where the estate would otherwise be entitled to a deduction for depletion, such depletion may be allocated in the same manner as capital cost allowance.

On the other hand, if the estate receives income on which foreign taxes have been paid, or if it receives dividends on which it would be entitled to the 20% dividend tax credit, the credit for foreign taxes and the dividend tax credit may be claimed by the beneficiaries and the estate in proportion to their respective shares of the estate income.

Accrual Basis

Question: In 1955, I opened a retail store and purchased $3,000 worth of merchandise from my brother, who is a manufacturer. In order to help me get started, my brother suggested that I wait a few years before paying him for the merchandise. When my 1955 return was assessed, the amount of $3,000 was disallowed because the merchandise was not paid for.

As I report my income on an accrual basis, am I not entitled to deduct the cost of merchandise or expenses regardless of whether or not they have as yet been paid for?

Answer: Where income is reported on an accrual basis, expenses are normally claimed when incurred, regardless of the date of payment. However, where an otherwise allowable deduction is claimed, and the amount payable in respect thereof is owing to a person with whom you are not dealing at arm's length, the deduction will not be allowed unless payment has been made before the expiration of one year from the end of the taxation year in which the expense was incurred.

Since by definition you do not deal at arm's length with your brother, the amount of $3,000 could be disallowed if not paid within the prescribed time limit. The Act does provide, however, that where an amount has been disallowed under this subsection, it may be deducted subsequently in the year of payment.

Therefore, if you now pay your brother the amount owing, you may claim the deduction this year. If he wishes to assist you by means of a loan, that should be done as a separate transaction.

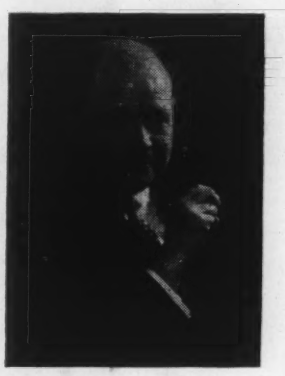
Readers are invited to submit their queries on tax matters. Mr. Smith can only undertake to answer the questions in these columns, however.

"Interesting and Rewarding"

He joined International Nickel as an engineer 21 years ago. Today he is Manager of Canadian Sales and Market Development with the same firm. In the interim he wrote numerous professional papers and served on eight government committees.

FROM his present office on King St. in downtown Toronto, Kenneth Clarke can look across to the Toronto Island where, as a high school student 30 years ago, he hoped to become an engineer. In the interim, he has graduated from a metallurgical engineering course, been promoted four times, visited 22 countries, and served on eight government committees since he began his career.

According to Clarke, who describes his past as "interesting and rewarding", his present position as Manager of Canadian Sales and Market Development of the International Nickel Co., presents him with "great challenges".



Kenneth Clarke

Over the last sixteen years, he has probably been granted more leaves-of-absence than any other member of the company. In 1941 he left his job to serve as Chief of Allocations and Conservation Division, Department of Munitions and Supply. In 1943 he became Deputy Administrator, Non-Ferrous Metals, Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Then, in 1944 he was Special Assistant to the Deputy Member for Canada, Combined Production and Resources Board, Washington, DC.

He was hardly settled in Inco's Toronto offices again when the Korean War broke out, and it was a repeat performance for Clarke at Ottawa, where he was active in the International Materials Conference, an assignment which lasted until 1953.

Seven months later he was selected as one of ten industry representatives to attend the eleven-month National Defence College in Kingston, Ontario — "one of the most important 11 months of my career". He made his "final" return to Inco in 1954.

Kenneth Harry John Clarke was born in Toronto in 1911. As a youngster, he recalls, "I loved to tinker around with mechanical things". When he was sixteen he took a series of expensive flying lessons, because "I was interested in aeroplanes". After high school, he went to the University of Toronto and graduated as a metallurgical engineer in 1936. A thesis based on knowledge gained during summer work won him the student prize from the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy in his final year.

He joined International Nickel in May, 1936, as an engineer at Copper Cliff. Two years later he became Assistant Manager, Canadian Sales, with headquarters in Toronto, where he stayed until he was called to serve the Government in 1941.

In his new position (he was appointed January 1), Clarke directs Inco's Canadian sales, advertising, market development, and research activities. He estimates he spends a third of his time travelling, mainly to Ottawa and New York. Although he utilizes his travelling time to catch up on back work, he still "throws a lot of paper in the bag to work on in the evening".

He usually leaves his office at 7 p.m. for the 20-mile drive (in a Chrysler) to Pickering, where he and his family (one son) live in an old farm house, built in 1841 and surrounded by 25 acres of land.

A few years ago Clarke decided to use the land "for some farming". That summer he packed his bags and drove to Guelph, where he took a two-week course at the Ontario Agricultural College. "I gave up the idea shortly after, because I realized I wasn't home long enough to plant seed. I enjoyed the course, though."

He lists Canadian history and international affairs as his hobbies. "I spend as much free time as I have reading on these subjects". This may account for his views on TV—"I'd much rather read anything than watch TV. At least I'm learning something when I'm reading."

From his business background, Clarke feels he has gained an unusually wide appreciation of the value of raw materials and the part they will play in the future development of this country. "We all know that Canada will grow. The growth of this country depends largely on the future of our raw materials, and I haven't met anyone who isn't 'bullish' on Canada. All I can say is that the future never looked brighter."

Pro and Con...

Few things are ever all black or all white—particularly in the world of investments. The consistently successful investor is aware of this, and considers both the favourable and unfavourable aspects of a security before reaching a decision.

In our Monthly Bulletin, a carefully prepared guide to the business and investment outlook, we try always to present a balanced point of view.

If you are not a regular reader of this Bulletin, and would like to receive the current issue with our compliments, simply write or telephone for a copy. There is, of course, no obligation.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors has declared the dividends listed below on the Company's CUMULATIVE REDEEMABLE PREFERRED SHARES for the quarter ending 31 March 1957 payable on 1 April 1957 to shareholders of record at the close of business on 7 March 1957. In respect of shares represented by any share warrant, the said dividends will be payable on or after 1 April 1957 at any branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada on presentation of the respective dividend coupons listed below: —

Series	Coupon No.	Dividend per Share
4%	40	$1.00
4¼%	7	$0.53
4½%	10	$0.56
4¾%	34	$1.19
5%	18	$0.62

The transfer books will not be closed.

By ORDER OF THE BOARD.

G. G. WOODWARD.
Secretary.

Vancouver, B.C.
31 January, 1957.

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Port Hope, Ontario

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163 University Scholarships have been won by T.C.S. Boys in 23 years.

Enrolment—Applications for entry in September should be made before the middle of March if the candidate is to be at all sure of a place. Boys are being entered many months in advance, over seventy-five being listed now for future School years.

Scholarships and Bursaries—All candidates for these awards write the regular entrance tests in English and Mathematics before March 16th and the special Scholarship examination on March 30th. They should be between the ages of ten and sixteen and make application before March 2nd.
Individual awards can be made up to the amount of full fees, depending on merit and financial need.

Full information will gladly be sent on application to the Headmaster.

PHILIP KETCHUM, M.A., LL.D.
Trinity College School,
Port Hope, Ontario.

57-1

Gold & Dross

Lake Shore

Is there any hope for holders of Lake Shore? — C.H., Newmarket, Ont.

It is rather difficult to take an optimistic view of a gold-mining company at this time but in the case of Lake Shore the situation has more basis for hope than some others in the yellow metal business.

Not only has the company admitted ore reserves of eight to 10 years supply at its mine in Kirkland Lake but the possibility of adding to reserves and prolonging the life of the operation is favorable. A good mine dies hard as evidenced by the way Teck-Hughes in the same camp is hanging on. Additionally, Lake Shore hopes to reduce its costs by milling ore for the neighboring Wright-Hargreaves. This will take up some of its surplus milling capacity and lower unit costs.

Fresh interest has been lent to Lake Shore activities as a result of the company's participation in Lemoyne Ungava Mines, which is exploring in the Ungava district. Mineral findings in new areas as a result of a search financed by old gold producers have sometimes rewarded shareholders of the latter and the Lake Shore stock price is allowing something for Ungava possibilities.

Steel Prospects

What is the outlook for the stocks of Canadian steel-making concerns? — B.W., Peterboro, Ont.

You have posed a question to which no general answer is possible. Even if there were any common denominator for the operations of Canada's four basic-steel makers, the vagaries of speculative and investment judgment would still produce disparities in their market capitalizations.

It is, however, possible to say that in no case do prices of equities of Canadian steel companies appear to be excessive in relation to equity values generally and to the growth prospects of the steel industry. All are making more money than ever, and the industry has in prospect continued expansion of capital facilities. This will probably be of dimensions too large for surplus earnings to finance so the companies will have to hustle up money elsewhere. If they finance via equities, shareholders will win valuable stock subscription rights; via debt securities, leverage of equities will be increased.

Any attempt to appraise an individual steel stock must be approached from the standpoint of a company's particular position. A brief rundown would note Algoma Steel's low costs, ownership of its own iron ore and coal mines, and the closeness to it of a new, large consumer

of plate—a German tube mill at the Sault. Steel of Canada would have to be given recognition for size, scope of operations, primary steel, iron mines, steel-products manufacture. Dofasco would win attention for good labor relations and aggressive management. Dosco, down in Nova Scotia, would be entitled to respect because of ownership of coal and iron mines and favorable location in relation to export markets.

The current background of the industry is one of expected capacity or near-capacity operations for the first six months of 1957, and the possibility that the shift of production to lines in tightest supply will carry operations at a similar rate for the last half.

The industry is feeling the effects of credit restrictions, which reflect in curtailed demand from home construction and appliance markets. On the good side is the fact that it is not so dependent on the automotive industry as are steelmakers in the U.S.

Steel is basic to the economy.

British Aluminium

Would you care to comment on the attractions of Canadian British Aluminium debentures as a vehicle for investment?—K.A., Ottawa.

There is much about Canadian British Aluminium 5¾% debentures to commend them to the investor.

Sponsorship of Canadian British, which is constructing a primary aluminum plant at Baie Comeau, Que., is vested in British Aluminium Company Ltd. and Quebec North Shore Paper Co. British Aluminium is providing the know-how and a partial market for ingot output; Quebec North Shore has the location and the power. Baie Comeau is on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, 250 miles below Quebec and 100 miles upriver from Sept Isles, trans-shipment point for Knob Lake iron ore.

The economics of aluminum making are based upon cheap hydro electric power, of which Quebec has plenty; and upon nearly two tons of alumina (a foreign ore) for each ton of aluminum produced. Ultimate planned capacity of the Baie Comeau plant is 160,000 long tons of aluminum per year. Development is proceeding in four stages of 40,000 tons each, the 80,000-ton rate of production expected in 1960, following 68,100 tons in 1959 and 33,200 tons in 1958 (initial).

Reaching of the 80,000-ton capacity will involve the expected outlay of $91.6 million, including $8.7 million working capital. Issued capitalization consists of $12 million 5¼% 1st mtge. bonds, $11 million 5¾% S.F. bonds and $10 million 5¾% debentures, 300,000 Class A shares and 3 million Class B shares. The S.F. bonds and the debentures carry subscrip-

What is the Best Investment?

Bonds . . . Debentures . . . Preferred Shares . . . Common Shares? This depends a great deal upon the needs of the investor . . . his age, responsibilities, present position and prospects.

If you would like to know what might be "the best investment" for you, have a talk with one of our representatives. There is no obligation and we think you will find him helpful.

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ROYALITE

ROYALITE OIL COMPANY, LIMITED

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 73

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Six and one-half cents per share has been declared on the outstanding Common shares of the Company, payable March 1st, 1957, to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 15th, 1957.

By Order of the Board
K. S. C. MULHALL,
Secretary Treasurer

Calgary, Alberta,
January 25, 1957.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

DIVIDEND NUMBER 199

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ending March 31 payable May 24 to shareholders of record April 15.

By Order of the Board,
R. R. MERIFIELD,
Secretary.

Montreal, February 4, 1957

They'll be going around Europe

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VISCOUNT

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NORANDA MINES, LIMITED

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend of Fifty Cents (50c) per share, Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of Noranda Mines, Limited, payable March 15 to Shareholders of record February 15, 1957.

BY Order of the Board,

C. H. WINDELER,
Secretary

Toronto, Ontario
February 5, 1957

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

COMMON SHARES

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of twelve and one-half cents (12½c.) per share on the outstanding Common Shares of the Company has been declared payable March 15, 1957 to shareholders of record as at the close of business on February 15, 1957.

The transfer books will not be closed.

By order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary and Treasurer

Toronto, February 1, 1957.

tion warrants to Class A stock on the basis of 15 and 30 shares respectively for each $1,000 unit. Price at which warrants may be exercised is $10 a share for four years, $12.50 a share seven years, $15 a share 10 years.

Officials estimate net earnings of $2,598,000 from sales of 80,000 long tons ($42,473,000) in 1961, of $2,762,000 from sales of 80,000 long tons in 1960, of $1,463,000 from sales of 68,100 tons in 1959. The year 1958 is not expected to show a net profit from sales of 33,200 tons.

From the foregoing, it is apparent that service charges on the debt securities can easily be won from net profits, which are after generous depreciation charges — for example, $4,295,000 in 1961. The A and B stock will have substantial equity in the earnings, deriving leverage by reason of the senior securities. This leverage can be increased when the final two stages of development are proceeded with. Improvement in value of A stock can be expected to reflect in the value of the debentures cum-warrants.

North Rankin

Is North Rankin a buy?—M.F. Hamilton.

North Rankin is bringing into production a nickel-copper property at Rankin Inlet in the Hudson Bay area with production slated to commence in May of 1957. A new 250-ton mill is being partly financed via subscription rights to shareholders at 80 cents a share, which is about 35 cents a share less than the market price. Company has now about 3.38 million shares outstanding and rights are on a one-for-five basis. Outstanding at the end of 1956 were $1.4 million debentures convertible into common at $1 a share.

Some dilution of equity is thus in prospect and this has to be taken into consideration in evaluating Rankin. So does the mine's remote location.

In Brief

What is the status of Olive Gold Mines Ltd.? — R.R. Sutton, Ont.

Dormant.

How is Pal Rouyn Mines Ltd.? — S.H., Brockville, Ont.

Its charter was cancelled a few years ago.

Is there anything doing at Pawnee-Kirkland? — L.W., Buffalo, N.Y.

This old company is alive but quiet.

Is there any hope for Pet Yellowknife?—W.F., Washington, D.C.

Charter cancelled 1952.

What is the position of Primary Ore Mining? — H.P., Barrie, Ont.

Out of business for 18 years.

Can you tell me the position of Gold Star Mine Ltd.? — W. F., Stratford, Ont.

This star fell some time ago.

Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

"LES AND LEN came in for a coke," said Ron, dropping his bag on the table and going to the refrigerator. "We've been shopping."

"That's fine!" His mother smiled at the boys. "What did you all buy?"

"Pears and peaches," said Len. "I got nine peaches and seven pears, all for two dollars nineteen."

"I got five pears and ten peaches for three cents less than Len spent," Les told her.

"And I spent just two bucks and a cent," reported Ron, "and there's the six peaches and eight pears I bought."

His mother looked puzzled. "But the prices don't check," she commented. "Maybe you didn't all get the same grades."

The boys assured her the pears had all been at one price and the peaches at another, and in both cases an exact number of cents for each. But Ron's mother was right: although each had given his outlay correctly, one boy was wrong over the number of peaches he'd bought and another boy over the number of pears in his purchase.

So what were the prices? (43)

Answer on Page 30

Chess Problem

by 'Centaur'

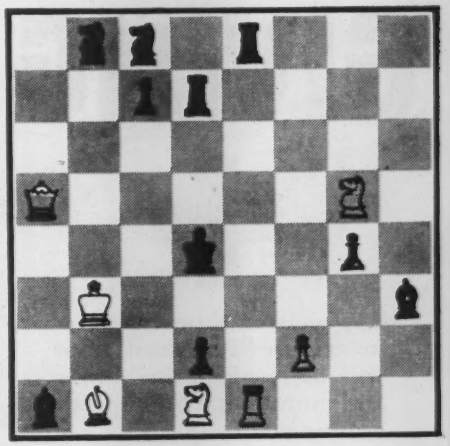
CLAIM BY A MADRAS chess editor that a certain Herr H. Albrecht has the world's best collection of chess problems, is mentioned in *The Problemist* by its editor C. S. Kipping, who figures the White-Hume the largest and is no doubt correct. But the latter has not been kept up in filing since the death of George Hume, Nottingham, about twenty years back. The two-mover maximum tasks and half-pins, around 12,000, have had good attention, and pinning and some other sections have good curators, says Kipping.

Solution of Problem No. 160

Key-move 1.R-QB3, threatening 2. Kt-QB2 mate. If R-QB3; 2.Kt-B5 mate. If Kt-B3; 2.QxB mate. If P-B3; 2.Kt-Kt5 mate. If R-Kt7; 2.Kt-Kt3 mate.

Problem No. 161, by L. Zagoruko.

White mates in two.



Loose Your Wits

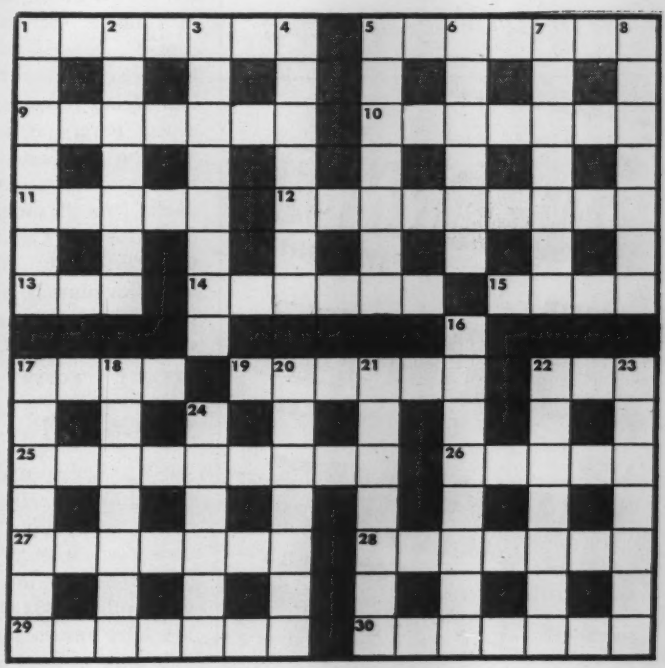
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 One may be praised changing them. (7)
5 Will future travellers in these be suspected of lunar-see? (7)
9 Tut! Long since he dieted! (7)
10 The squeak that gets the grease. (7)
11 Join an unfinished kind of church. (5)
12 Suit covers? (9)
13 Look Holy! (3)
14, 29. Where a beverage is grown at the bottom of a pot. (6, 7)
15 How Bevan's party makes ends meet. (4)
17 See 6.
19 P.S. A hand-out? David. (6)
22 Prosody presented the means of creating "Leaves of Grass", it seems. (3)
25 "Men have died" and were, "but not for love", said Rosalind. (4-5)
26 One may get a line from a foreign land. (5)
27 Absorb it all except the edges. (7)
28 A singer, maybe, making his mark? On the contrary. (7)
29 See 14.
30 A sandfly, perhaps, on those famous Kingsley sands. (7)

DOWN

1 Yet one must dig in to build them. (3-4)
2 Not the language of Songs of Praise. (7)
3 And one must, before 1D can be built. (8)
4 The farewell party offends badly. (4-3)
5 Two doses of "E" injected into an upset liver should do this. (7)
6, 17A. Holy cats! They might eat the poor little things. (6, 4)
7 Eve late? Give her a lift. (7)
8 "What do you suppose will . . . . the soul, except to walk free"? (Whitman) (7)
16 Prank which involved escape to the outside. (8)
17 See 23
18 Reindeer as a means of transportation I audibly disapprove of. (7)
20 How the immigrant pays his bill. (7)
21 Just the oil for flaxen hair? (7)
22 I use C.I.D. aid in solving it. (7)
23, 17. Warning to spell a personal pronoun correctly. (4, 3, 2, 5)
24 His sex is not up to working in 6. (6)



Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS

1, 31. Mad dogs and Englishmen
6 See 30
10 Magnitude
11 Mason
12 Nooses
13 Curtail
15 Adagio
17 Waiters
19 Explain
21 Reeled
24 Dead Sea
25 Hatred
28 Essay
29 Shepherds
30, 6. Side show
31 See 1A

DOWN

1 Moment
2 Dogwood
3 Ogive
4 Soup
5 Noel Coward
7 Hostage
8 Windlass
9 Amortise
14 Noonday sun
16 Glass eye
18 Needless
20 Praised
22 Eardrum
23 Edison
26 Ashes
27 Meal (410)

You also serve by GIVING

Always, somewhere, human suffering will be eased, hope will be restored, and hearts and homes made happier because *you* had compassion.

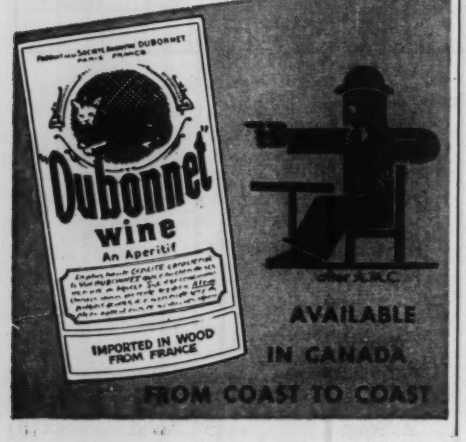
GIVE TO THE RED CROSS

"The Work of Mercy Never Ends"

TRY DUBONNET "STRAIGHT"

SERVE DUBONNET CHILLED

USE DUBONNET IN COCKTAILS



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Letters

Troubled Conservatives

In "The Troubled Liberals" . . . what Mr. Roberts said is probably very true, but let's have a look at the other side of the picture. Let's not forget the "troubled Conservatives", of which I am one.

Mr. St. Laurent, Mr. Pearson and the Liberals have been sharply criticized on their Suez policy. There are many of us, who consider ourselves Conservatives, who feel that their policy was the only wise and just one. If anyone is to be accused of "selling the Commonwealth short", that onus surely falls squarely upon Britain . . .

Do the recent developments indicate that if the Conservatives had been in power during the troubled period they would have blindly backed Britain whether she was morally right or, as she was, shamefully at fault? I sincerely hope not, for where then shall we individual Conservatives turn? . . .

SASKATOON J. A. MACTAVISH

Canadian Attitudes

I wonder if Mr. Kay is not partly a victim of his own thinking if, after 33 years in Canada, he does not feel fully "accepted". Most Canadians evaluate people by their personalities first, and use such identifying features as national origin and accent purely as convenient handles . . . Viewing the Canadian scene with English eyes is often stimulating, refreshing and useful, but if the Englishman in Canada can also see Canadian problems from a Canadian point of view, and personally identifies himself with these problems, the matter of acceptance does not seem to arise.

OTTAWA ROBERT G. HEDLEY-WILLIAMSON

Stripped Ts

As a regular and interested reader, I should like to call your attention to a continual misspelling in your publication: *benefitted* (with two "t's").

The one in the current (February 2) issue, on page 21, fourth line, is, I believe, the third instance in a matter of months, indicating consistency.

In a good literary magazine like yours, I would consider this a rather overfrequent manifestation, and I am inclined to suspect (though sympathetically) that one of your typesetters, proofreaders, or editors, probably believing in greater consistency in English spelling, sees the word analogous to *fitted, refitted, unfitted, outfitted and befitting,* all derivatives of *fit,* of Anglo-Saxon origin, "to adapt," etc.; whereas *benefited* is derived from *benefit,* which is of Latin origin—*bene* (well) and *factum* (do), "to do well, good," and here we are expected to see the past tense in the same way as *edited, credited* . . .

REGINA JOSEPH LICHSTEIN

Editor's note: Our correspondent is right, to a t.

Plenty of Nothing

Robertson Davies has put his finger on the sore spot in the body of modern fiction, in his review of *Pincher Martin.* When he asks, "What do the school of novelists . . . hope to do?", and hopes somebody will tell him, he is phrasing a rhetorical question. Nobody is going to give him an answer, because there is none. The school of novelists to which the author of *Pincher Martin* belongs includes most of today's most gifted writers of fiction, but it is not their fault that they concern themselves with people who are mean, shoddy, stupid, neither creatures of comedy nor of tragedy, but simply nonentities, full of plenty of nothing. The writers are simply reflecting their times. In this age of authority, people are finding themselves unequal to greatness . . .

TORONTO JAMES WILLOUGHBY

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SATURDAY NIGHT
ESTABLISHED 1887

VOL. 72, NO. 5 WHOLE NO. 3282

PICTURE CREDITS: Page 3, Capital Press; Page 4, Toronto Star; Pages 6, 7, United Nations; Page 9, Press News, Ltd.; Page 10, Capital Press; Page 11, Wide World, Wheeler; Page 14, © Gaby; Page 15, Warner Bros., 20th Century-Fox; Pages 16, 17, Toronto Star; Page 19, Ryerson; Page 20, British Book Service; Page 21, General Motors of Canada; Page 25, Ashley & Crippen.

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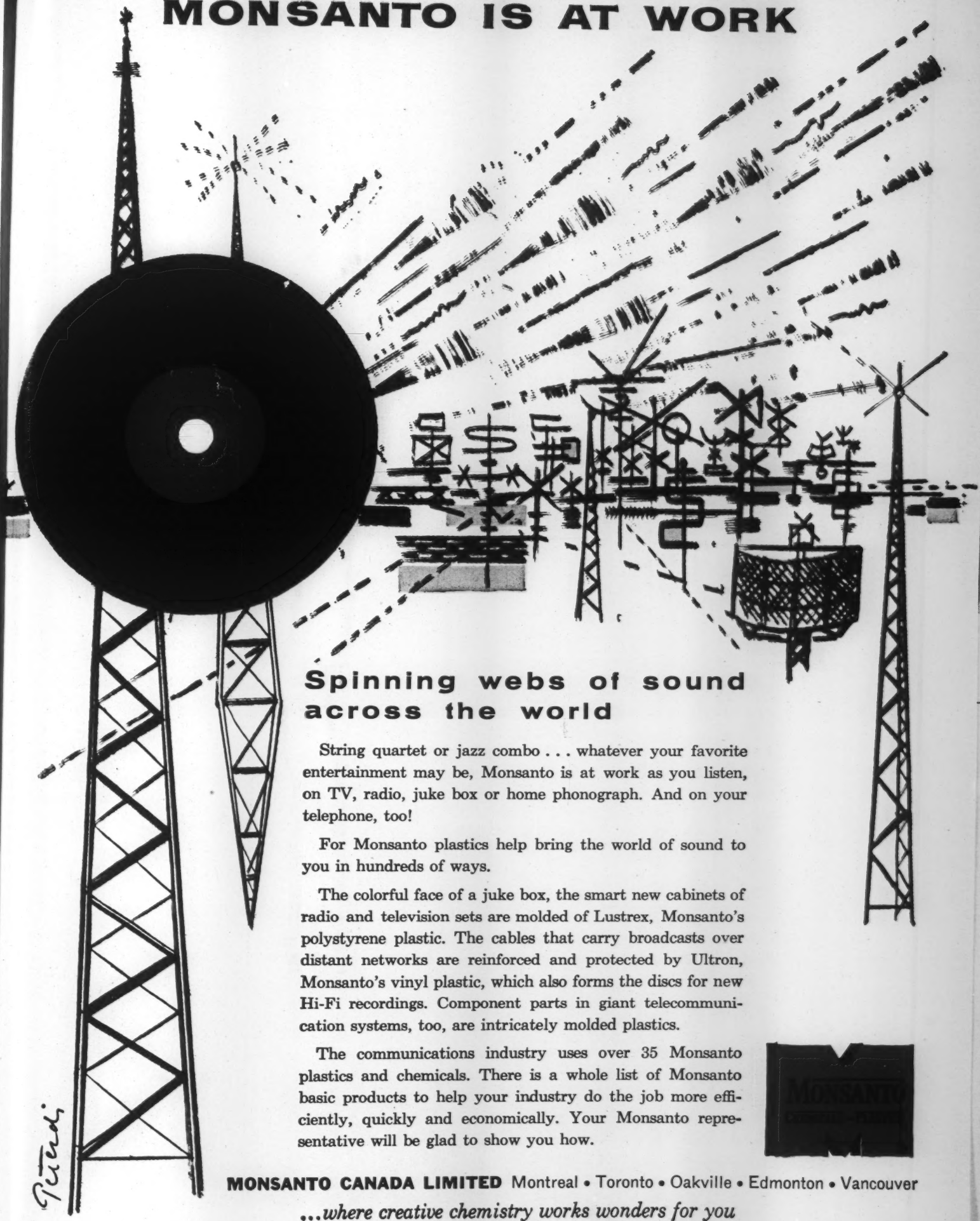

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